The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,137—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
23-0	12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-0	12-8
26-0	14-0		26-0	14-0
35-8	18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8	18-1
39-8	19-12		39-8	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th May
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
	BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
B.L.	ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
†	ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th "
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	350	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st

No cargo will be received on board after sunset the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 7th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.

93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 1st June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Buahire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

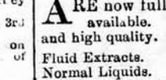
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 90. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	31st May 1890

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

		On or about
BHUNDARA	2,899	28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. Hispania.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey.....to sail 10th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

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WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EXCELLENT PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

ARE now fully opened, and PRICE LISTS available. We can vouch for their genuineness and high quality. They comprise :—

Fluid Extracts.
Normal Liquids.
Gelatine Coated Pills.
Hypodermic Tablets.
Tablet Triturates.
Powdered Extracts.
Soluble Elastic Capsules.
Glycerole of Pepsin.
Cocaine Cases.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Cascara Cordial.
Utero Vaginal Syringes.
&c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Single Cane ..... each	8	0
Do. Double Cane ..... "	9	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... "	11	8
Do. All Cane ..... "	14	8
Frowd's Driver ..... "	16	8
Patent Exceller ..... "	14	8
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails "	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules ..... "	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points... "	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	13	
Boys' Set, complete in box	10	
BALLS, Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... "	5	0
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam "	4	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. "	5	0
Do. do. Four Seam Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... "	5	12
Do. Boys' ..... each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India rubber ... "	7	4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... "	15	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin..... "	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes..... "	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, best English make, Men's..... each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's "	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	15	
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung..... "	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung "	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork-handled. "	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... "	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ..... "	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... "	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... "	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... "	13	4
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ..... "	12	8
Do. Ayre's do. ..... "	10	8
A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ..... per set	47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club..... each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed		
No. 4—26 in. circumference ..... each	7	8
No. 5—28 in. do. ..... "	8	8
No. 6—30 in. do. ..... "	9	8
No. 7—32 in. do. ..... "	10	8

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price annas 8 less than the above.

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28..... per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS ..... each	6	0
IRONS, Lofting or Pitching..... "	6	0
IRON or Brass Niblicks ..... "	6	0
PLAY CLUBS ..... "	5	0
PUTTERS ..... "	5	0
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy "	5	0

RACKETS,	FENCING,	QUOITS,	FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON,	FIVES,	POLO,	SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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GREASE PROOF LININGS, BEST QUALITY.

EXTRA LIGHT. WELL VENTILATED. LARGE CHOICE.

FELT HATS. SHAPES.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...			
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...			
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes.....	Rs.	8	8
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown			
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout			
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8	
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11	8	
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8	

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0	
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0	
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4	0	
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0	
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8	
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8	

THORPE & CO.,

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

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SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone; effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR HIGH CLASS WATCHES OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY. THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES To be provided with ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, *viz.*, A GOLD HAIRSPRING, And their MAXIMUM Variation IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
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SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, are frequently asked to supply SHIRTS made of their celebrated "TWILL LINING," but have to decline doing so through not being SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

They have, however, now made arrangements with Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS of Bombay, to keep them supplied with Twill Lining, and Messrs. A. L. and W. have agreed to supply Shirts made to order, with or without Collars attached, of Best Cut and Make throughout, at

RS. 30 PER DOZEN CASH.

Gentlemen requiring these SHIRTS will, therefore, oblige by sending their Orders *direct* to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.

SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
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1, ASH LANE, FORT.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS..per 1,000	Rs.	30	per 100	Rs. 3-8.
TRABUCOS.. "	"	35	"	" 4-0.
ROYALS .... "	"	40	"	" 4-8.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNA CIGARS.
By direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.

On SATURDAY the GREAT BOXING MATCH for the Championship of India. Re. 1, and Reserved Seats Rs.2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "GOVINO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON re hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any Damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival; otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th May, 1890.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "HISPANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th May, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAWA BALDEO TOTARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

NAGARDASS PURBHOODASS the sole Executor named in the Will, Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
Mr. T. A. BLAND,
Petitioner's Attorney.

The 28th day of May, 1890.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

O. K. BRAND.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above well-known Brand just to hand. Trial orders solicited.

O. K. Havanna.....	.....per box	Rs. 2	0
O. K. Thompsons.....	„	„ 1	12
O. K. Dawsons	„	„ 1	12
O. K. Nobles.....	„	„ 1	12
O. K. Manilla..... (150)	„	„ 1	8
O. K. Club Masters.....	„	„ 3	0

JAVA CHEROOTS.

Java Gems, No. 1.....	per box	Rs. 3	0
Java Gems, No. 3.....	„	„ 3	8

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

No. 1, Rs. 4; No. 2, Rs. 3-12; No, 3, Rs, 3-8 per box.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Sing Copy... .....Annas. 4

AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LOST.

SELLING OFF ENTIRE STOCK,

AT GREAT REDUCTION.

ALL BOOKS at Annas six per shilling All other Goods at 40 per cent. off usual prices, rexcept Wines and Spirits. An extra discount allowed on purchases of upwards of Rs. 100.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
BOMBAY & POONA.

FORGET NOT!

FORGET NOT!

FORGET NOT!!!

FRIDAY, the 30th MAY (CURRENT), will be the LAST DAY to RENEW SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 2nd half-year. Our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST free on application.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 2 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBUTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. Not trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pershaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in this line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to 200 per month. Apply to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

THE STANLEY NUMBER of the "GRAPHIC" and "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" FOR SALE at the BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 73, Medows Street, Price:—Bombay, Annas 12, Up-country, Annas 14.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Single and Double rooms will be available from the 2nd June.

ALBUMS in PLUSH and LEATHER.—A nice assorcenent to select from, Also Scrap Albums Stamp Albums, Plush and Leather Handbags, Companions, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRICKET.—We have a very large stock of all Cricket Requisites. Try our Single Strap Leg-guards at Rs. 6 only. R. R. Parakh and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

A LADY wishes to recommend an ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. NEWNHAM SMITH, 17, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE new improved Celestinas with Two Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATE WARE.—In great Variety, from best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation, at Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows

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NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Materials of Assistant Collector's Office, Salt Revenue, Mahim.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th inst., 3 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of Assistant Collectors Office, Salt Revenue, Mahim.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.—

The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables. The roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Hunsraj Lane, below the Byculla Bridge, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, plated-ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square peanoforte by soundy & Co. fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a handsome English-built light landau, strong waler mare, &c., the property of Mrs. JELLICOE and another.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.
AUCTION SALE OF CRIMP AND BLUE-LAID FOOLSCAP.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A few cases of crea-laid double foolscap by Dickinson, Spicer, and other makers, 20, 22, 24, 25, and 28, lbs. nett. also blue laid quadruple foolscap, 44, and 52 lbs. and cream wove medium, 15 lbs. nett.

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd June, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 cases white ground prints.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ „ shirtings.
3 cases cotton shawls.
6 „ khakee drill.
2 „ white checks and stripes,
9 Indian swords and 6 brass padlocks.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Esmailjee Mahomedally—

443—284—1 case silk embroidered ribbons.
308—1 „ toy lamps and toy furniture lamps.
309—1 „ „ „ „ „
335—1 „ mechanical toys.

AT 2 P. M.

A dog-cart and bay waler mare, with English harness, a splendid opportunity for any one desirous of possessing a magnificent turn-out.

1 strong serviceable double-seate 1 brougham.
1 „ office-shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong mail-phaeton, in good order.
1 invalid bath chair.
A few Bussorah and Shanghai fouls.
Also two pairs of English and Japanese white bantams And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "APOLLO."

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned—

The steam launch "Apollo" with her apparel, tackle, sails, &c., as she now stands off Apollo Bunder. She is 44 ft. long, 7ft. broad, and 4 ft. deep; her register tonnage is 1,393 tons.

Under instructions from the Secretary of the Bombay Art Society, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Industrial Art Exhibition, Esplanade—

One dome, a quantity of plants, red cloth, glass and Chinese lanterns, glasses for bunting, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Kadurbhoy Esmalji—

H C
K E 1-3—3 cases toys.
& S

On account of the concerned—

1136 5-6—2 cases glassware and twine per s. s. "Persia.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong chesnut waler horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong English-built landau.
1 handsome grey Arab riding horse.
1 powerful iron grey Pegu pony.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart by Dykes, of Calcutta, with a D. C-B mare and a set of English harness.
1—andsome strong chertnut gelding, aged, goes well in saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, irich table ornaments, oil paintings in gilt frames, a first-rate large-size French iron safe, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of M. H. Abbas, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain, and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder:—

On MONDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, old records, &c.

IMPORTANT TO SEED CRUSHERS.

ROTARY STEAM-HEATED OIL MILLS.

Manufactured by the well-known firm of Rose, Down and Thompson, Hull England.

A consignment of 19 Oil mills of the above description will be sold by Public Auction, at the godowns No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th June at 3 p.m.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE for convenience of residents in India void delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2. Postage 2 Annas.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars' Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 10 of June 1890, at 6 p.m. to consider a proposal to alter Rule IV so as to admit of the appointment of a paid secretary.

By order of the committee,
J. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

May 22, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3rd and 4th June 1890, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY in place of the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT and Mr. M. C. TURNER, who have obtained seven months' leave of absence.

The ballot box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd May, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, invites TENDERS for the supply of 97,500 Headers one foot Square and from 1¼ to 2½ ft. in length 97,000 cub. ft of large sized Rubble and 77,0 0 cub. ft. stone metal.

Delivery to be made into Railway wagons at the Dungri Station B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, during July, August, September, October and November next.

Tenders will be opened at Surat at 2 p. m. on the 12th June, and will not be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 250 in currency notes as Earnest money.

The acceptance of Tenders rests with the Chief Engineer N. D., who will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For forms of Tender and futher particulars apply to

S. REBSCH,
A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, S. & B.

Camp Bulsar, 27 May, 1890.

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

1. TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property moveable and immoveable of the above Company situate at Chinchpoogly, in one lot.

2. The property consists of land measuring about 12,015 square yards and Buildings standing thereon, with Flour Mill Plant, Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill-gear and Millwright work, fixed, and moveable machinery &c., &c.

3. The Engines and Boilers are by Messrs. J. and W. Yates, of Blackburn.

4. The Flour Mill Machinery is by Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda-Pesth.

5. Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Imperial Flour Mill" delivered at the office of Messrs. James H. Latimer & Co., No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1890, after which date no Tender will be received.

6. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

AUG. MAHLER,
S. BURJORJEE,
Liquidators, Imperial Flour Mill.

Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and other house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor or whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU and MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on 2nd proximo, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandu must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

6. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who Suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£5,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.	
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.	
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.	
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco	
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.	
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.	
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.	
Peking	Hamburg		

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE

Authorized Capital .....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... „ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 6)
Ditto 6 „ 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 „ 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 „ 2 }

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month, including horse-keepers. Commission on Horses bought and

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 965
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	600
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
swraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,132½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	330
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	435
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B .B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	202½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breull's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	135
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Motussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	500
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 / 7½	210 xd. / 140
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	55
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	95
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	110
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	335
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	2	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-1-0
Carolas	,, 240 nm.
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 265
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-15
Gold Leaf	,, 21-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 21-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-8
Pekin do.	,, 21-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	102½
Four-and-a-half per cent	106½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	225
Port Trust Bonds	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clitus (s), from Melbourne ; Glengoil (s)' Cardiff ; Govino (s), London ; Hispania (s), Glasgow ; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Indrapura (s), for Havre ; Germania (s), Dunkirk ; Sculptor (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; and Putiala (s), Calcutta, &c.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach in the school chapel of the Indo-British Institution, Esplanade, at the six o'clock service on Sunday evening.

MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.—At a meeting of the share-holders of John Roberts and Co., Ld., held yesterday, it was decided that a dividend of ten per cent. be paid for the past year.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Mr. Graham, Mr. Gray, Mr. Bateson, Mr. Prevost, and Mr. Parsons *vs.* White—Mr. Summer, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Steel, Captain Jellatt, and Dr. Boyd. Play will commence at 5-15.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vasudev Anant Pagnis, Clerk in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNAN SABAH.—Under the auspices of the above Sabah Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Barucha will deliver a lecture in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m., to-day. The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion. Subject.—"The Pure Worship of Zoroastrians."

THE KIRKEE GUN POWDER FACTORY.—We learn that Captain A. L. Carroll, the officiating Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, has been selected to act as Superintendent of the Kirkee Factory during Colonel Caldecott's absence in Europe on duty. Captain Muspratt-Williams will have temporary charge of the Factory, pending Capta in Carroll's arrival.—*Deccan Herald.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 :—

Overture .....Konigslieutenant.....Emil Titl.
Waltz .....Nita .....Williams.
Selection.....The Gondoliers.....Sullivan.
Waltz .....Iris.....Bucalossi.
Divertissment..Parisina .....Donizetti.
Galop (solo for Glokenspiell) Festival.Barthmann.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged a man, named Yeshwerlal Rampursad, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a copper quarter-anna piece, quicksilvered, and endeavouring to pass the said coin to a woman, named Chandrabaga, a dealer in parched grain, at Clare Road, Byculla, as a genuine silver half-rupee piece on Wednesday night last. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING THIEF.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged Urjoon Dajee, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a cotton jacket, containing a set of silver buttons, a railway pass, a bunch of keys, and a penknife, of the collective value of Rs. 7-14, from the sherbeth shop of Merwan Nusserwan, at Gilder Street, on the morning of the 26th instant. The accused was observed by the complainant on the morning in question to enter his shop, and deliberately remove the cotton jacket, which was hanging on a nail in the wall of the shop and walk off with it, when he was arrested, and handed over to the police, with the stolen property in his possession. Urjoon Dajee was convicted, and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore Hindoo Burning Ground, respecting the death of Venayek Babajee, aged 42 years. Deceased was a clerk in Messrs. Gladdie and Company, and lived at Girgaum. About two months ago, deceased was bitten by a dog, while passing along the public street. On Wednesday morning last symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he died at 4 a.m. yesterday. The verdict was that the death of Venayek Babajee was caused by hydrophobia.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—500 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,102 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Iran s—100 bales cotton, D Moraj ; 60 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 180 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.
Hispania s—2,154 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 49 bales silkwaste, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,219 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—6 cwts ivory, P M Adamjee ; 2¼ cwts ivory, A C A Rehman.

FOR HULL.

Otranto s—208 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maple Branch s—1,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,040 cwts wheat and 3,041 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 705 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,660 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Strathesk s—999 cwts poppy seeds, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glengoil s—73,121 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
St Oswald s—12,673½ cwts linseed and 1,001 cw rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 12,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Inchulva s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lochiel s—222 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 10 bales cotton, N Nanjee ; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avola s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,400 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 750 cwts gingellyseed, F C Batliboi and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lochiel s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 cwts ooplate, D. Mawjee ; 106 cwts olibanum and 19 cwts fennel seed, Quan Lun Esoo ; 57½ cwts sharkfins, H. Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim.
Bormida s—60 bales twist, The Sun Mills ; 25 bales twist, N. I. Sassoon ; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Jamshed M. Co ; 100 bales twist, S. E. Sassoon ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co. ; 20 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co. ; 40 bales twist, The Sun Mils.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case in which two Parsee females (mother and daughter) named respectively, Manekbai and Heerabai, charged Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Bombay Police Detective Branch, Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee Mistri, Jehangir Dorabjee Nemuchwalla, Burjorjee Eduljee, Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, with assault and criminal trespass, said to have been committed on the 23rd April, when the whole of the defendants are alleged to have entered the house of the complainants, and taken away by force Heerabai's two children.

Mr. Burder represented the complainants, the defendants being defended by Mr. DeSouza.

Dorabjee Framjee, the son of the first defendant, examined by Mr. DeSouza, said that at about 12 o'clock on the 23rd April, he went to the house of the father of the second accused, where he met the first and second defendants. He then heard that Dhunjibhoy's wife had taken out a summons against him for her own and her children's maintenance. Witness knew that Inspector Framjee intended to interfere in the matter, so as to bring about an amicable settlement, and sent the fourth defendant to Manekbai to enquire if he could call on her. Burjorjee returned shortly afterwards, and told the witness's father that she would see him, in consequence of which Inspector Framjee and Burjorjee went away, the latter afterwards returning for Dhunjibhoy, who took the witness and the defendant Manockjee with him. Witness said he went to Manekbhai's house, and on the way there met Jehangir, who also accompanied them to the house, but remained standing on the ground, while the witness and the other two defendants went upstairs. On arriving at the house witness said he saw a victoria standing on the road. After going upstairs witness saw his father talking to Manekbhai in the centre room, the children being in the back room. Manekbai then offered Dhunjibhoy a chair, Inspector Framjee stating that he had spoken to the complainants, who was willing to make over the children. Manekbai remarking to the witness that it would be much better if Bomonjee stood security for the children. Dhunjibhoy said in reply that Bomonjee would not do so, and as the complainants were not in a position to keep the children, he would look after them. Upon which Manekbai, pointing to the boys, said : "Here are your children, take them. And she then brought the children to us, and Dhunjibhoy told us to take the children to my father's house. While we were going downstairs with them Heerabai asked if the children would be kept in the Fort or at Parel. Upon which Dhunjibhoy remarked he did not intend to keep the children in Bombay. We then went downstairs and drove off to Grant Road in the victoria in which Jehangir was sitting. No resistance was offered to the complainant, nor was any violence used towards them. There was no smashing of pots, and no crowd collected. Witness was in Court when the complainants first applied for a summons in the present case, and heard them say that Inspector Framjee had entered their house, accompanied by eight or ten bad characters, and had taken away the children by force.

Cross-examined by Mr. Burder, witness said he did not know that Jehangir, if convicted, would not be allowed to become a lawyer. Witness was not in the habit of coming to the Police Courts, but came on the 23rd April as Dhunjibhoy had asked him. After he (witness) had taken the children away to go to the Court in order to see if the complainants had gone there to disgrace him.

Mr. Burder : Why should Dhunjibhoy suppose that they were going to the Police Court. As you have said there was no disturbance and the children were given up quietly ?—I suppose he became suspicious because he saw them going in the direction of Dhobi Talao.

Witness, continuing, said he was not in the habit of acting as Dunjibhoy's spy. He did not come to the Court on that occasion because he knew there had been a disturbance at Manekbai's house. He was not telling falsehoods at the instigation of his father. When he went to Manekbai's house he knew his father was trying to bring about an amicable settlement in order to prevent any exposure, but witness was not aware that his father had done anything in the matter. He did not know if Heerabai was consulted in regard to the giving up of the children. Witness believed that Dhunjibhoy was of opinion that the complainants could not support the children from the time he received the summons for their maintenance. Heerabai did not say anything until we were taking the children downstairs, as previous to that time she was in the back room.

Mr. Burder : And when Dhunjibhoy went into that room, did she give them up quietly ?—She said nothing.

Witness, continuing, said he could not state how many windows there were in the room when he went into Manekbai's house, or where the table was placed, he could not state how many chairs were there, but he saw a bed there. He was not asked by Manekbai to go into the room, but hearing her call Dhunjeebhoy into the room witness followed. It was not true that he had never been to Manekbai's house. He went there and took away the children, and it was not because he had not been there that he was sent to the Police Courts. He had told the truth in regard to the matter.

Cross-examined, he supposed that Heerabai did not take any part in the conversation about the children as it was customary for the elder members of the family to do such things in native families, and so Manekbai had done all the talking.

Shaik Mohideen Shaik Syed, a coachman in the service of the second defendant, stated that his master gave him instructions to take his carriage to Manekbai's house, from whence he afterwards conveyed the two children to Inspector Framjee's house. While he was waiting outside the house he noticed no disturbance or crowd.

Cross-examined : The children were afterwards taken by witness to Parel.

This closing the evidence for the defence, Mr. Burder asked the Court to call Mr. Cowasjee Dubash, whom Jehangir had referred to in his statement to the Court, which statement Mr. Cowasjee Dubash, who was a respectable gentleman, was now anxious to refute.

His Worship did not feel justified in calling that gentleman.

Mr. Burder in addressing the Court, said the evidence spoke for itself and only regretted that the two boys were not in Court to state under what circumstances they were taken away. He was inclined to disbelieve the evidence of Inspector Framjee's son, who could not give any details of the rooms in which he stated he went with the other accused. He, in fact, knew nothing about the rooms, and the supposition was that he had never been there at all. The evidence of the coachman proved that the defendants set off with the intention of bringing back the children whether the latter liked to come or not, and it was conclusively proved that the boys had been dragged away from their mother. Mr. Burder laid stress on the fact that while the second defendant had allowed his wife to keep the children as best she could for seven years, but when he found that he was being summoned for maintenance, had taken them away from their parents and sent them to a Christian school at Darjeeling. It was remarkable that the defendant who was a contractor to the B. I. S. N. Co. had been said to have had his life marred by these proceedings, which Mr. Turner of that company had asked the prosecution to amicably settle, Mr. Jehangir, whom Mr. Burder described as a gentleman who "hoped to be a lawyer" had, according to his own statement, been trying to settle the matter, and on finding he had not succeeded in his intentions, but was getting into trouble had called Framjee's son to speak to at issue of lies. Mr. Burder asking his Worship to convict all the accused, Framjee being equally guilty with the other defendants as he had no lawful excuse for remaining in Manekbai's rooms.

His Worship said he would give his dicision on Tuesday next at 2-30 p. m.

THE wanton slaughter of the American bison has now well-nigh completed its work, and the great Northern and Southern herds—the former of which was estimated even as late as 1871 as comprising not less than three millions—have dwindled down to something under eleven hundred. These, moreover, include a band of about three hundred which are fortunate enough to have found their way within the protected boundary of the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Hornday, in his official report, tells us that the bison originally ranged over about one-third of the entire American continent. There was a time when it would have been as easy to estimate the number of leaves in a forest as to calculate the number of these wild creatures ; but the completion in 1871 of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railway, which ran right through the headquarters of the Southern herd, sealed their fate. Some fifty thousand are known to have been slain since then for their tongues alone, and so wasteful was the system of the hunters that it is calculated that every hide sent to market represented four beasts slain. By the end of 1875 the great Southern herd had vanished, and five years later bison-hunting as a business had ceased to exist.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Lioness, 511 tons, Captain W H Robinson, will sail to-day for Coconada, with ballast.

THE steam-ship Germania, 1,947 tons, Captain Wm. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Strathesk, 1,454 tons, Captain G. Walker, sails to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain G Henebery, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain A S Young, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Glengoil, 1,923 tons, Captain H W Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain R Detlefsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo, one saloon and 57 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Putiala, 1,956 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo, Mr Woodward and Mr. P. W. E. Waltz, as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons' Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, Mr. Edwards Valentius, as cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Govino, 1,504 tons, Captain T F Gallatty, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo, and 370 cases of gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo, Mr P O Allerdice as cabin and one deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Clitus, 1,587 tons, Captain J McLean' arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne via Port Louis and Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 1,250 tons of coals, Mr Akbar, two females and two children as cabin and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain F Cole, cleared yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE following notice to Mariners issued by the Conservator and Registrar, River Indus, dated Kotri, 5th May, 1890, is published for general information :—It is hereby notified for the information of those concerned that the beacon situated at the Hajamri mouth of the "River Indus" is in a precarious state and liable to be swept away. The erection of a new "beacon" is in contemplation.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Otranto	1917	Rippett	A	F Muir & Co.
,, City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Strathesk	1454	Walker	E	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, J. Sanderson	2138	Smith	F	T Morrison.
,, Clitus	1587	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
,, Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Washington City	1489	Randall	N	W & A Graham & Co
,, Lochiel	1379	Cowan	O	W & A Graham & Co
,, Inchulwa	1453	Heiburgh	P	T Morrison.
,, Gulf of Mexico	1998	Allen	Q	T Morrison & Co.
,, Avala	2415	Newell	..	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Poonani	.....	Shepherd & Co.
,, Krishna	.....	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Gwalior	3011	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1541	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
,, Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	N G Italiano.
,, Germania	1948	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Imperator	2444	Becktinger	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Indrapura	2510	McGill	10	B I S N Co.
,, Akbar	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
,, Glengoil	1923	Holman	16	J Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Clitus (s)	McLean	Melbourne.
	Glengoil (s)	Holman	Cardiff.
	Govino (s)	Gellatty	London, April 27.
	Hispania (s)	A brey	Glasgow, April 24.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Indrapura (s)	McGill	Havre.
	Germania (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.
	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Zanzibar, &c.
	Putiala (s)	Smith	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hispania, for Liverpool.
,, Glengoil, for Amsterdam.
,, Clitus, for Amsterdam.
Ship Queen of England, for Singapore and Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Nurjahan, Young, for Calcutta.
,, Inchulva, Henebery, for Port Said.
,, Strathesk, Walker, for Antwerp.
,, Gwalior, Cole, for China, &c.
Barque Lioness, Robinson, for Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathesk s—4 casks dry colour, C. Mooljee and Co ; 25 cases school slates, E. Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—7 cases champagne, The Secretary, Yacht Club.
Wartha s—3 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clyde s—53 cases whisky, claret, &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 14 cases varnish, Ebramjee Essoobjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Eastbourne s—60 cases portwine, &c., Edulji Cowasjee Dalal.
Gwalior s—500 bags sugar, H Rahimtoolabhhoy and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Esso s—8 cases brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Po s—141 cases claret, &c., D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—4 cases wine, Max Ungwar ; 4 cases glassware, R Cassum ; 11 bales printing paper, Gopal Narayen and Co.

FROM HULL.

Otranto s—45 bales straw boards, S S Narielwala ; 20 packages varnish, &c., A Jeewanjee ; 125 barrels alum, Owen and Okell ; 500 bags sugar, H J H Joosub.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Slater, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

MAY 28.

Cooper, Major, Bo, on leave, from Kamptee.
Harding, Surgeon, Bo Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Mouat, Surgeon-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

MAY 29.

Rayment, Vety-Surgeon, Bengal, H B Dept, on leave, from Babugarh.
Irwin, Captain, Bengal, D A A General for Musketry, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Rayment, Vety-Surgeon, Bengal, H B Dept, on leave, to England.
Harding, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Mhow.
Graham, Lieut, Bo, North Lanc Regt, to join, to Kamptee.
Irwin, Captain, Bengal, D A A General for Musketry, on leave, to England.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 15th May 1890 :—26th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Shaik Azizud-din to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Tookaram Gaekwar to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Lachiya, pensioned.

Karachi Naval Volunteers—H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.
MR. C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly.
New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO,10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
JUST RECEIVED.—REAL GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERY GOODS, Consisting of Dress Fronts, Table and Chair Covers, T.-Cosies Mantle Borders, &c., &c.
Trial order solicited.
HURJIMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

In the absence of telegraphic market news from home for some days owing to holidays, business generally has been quiet here during the past week, with indications of the approaching close of the active export season. In Cotton there has been but little movement, and only a moderate business for the time of year passing on the whole, the strong tenor of advices from New York notwithstanding; while Wheat and Seeds, though latterly in more demand again for shipment, have been quiet during the greater part of the week. Exchange has varied in tone and fluctuated in rates, but closes this evening on about the level of last Thursday's quotations both for Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. lower in Fours. Freights are weak, and lower rates are being accepted by holders of tonnage. The position of Imports is virtually unchanged both as to ready and arrival business.

MONEY.—A further considerable falling off of over 22 lakhs in the Banks' Cash Balance, reducing it to 98¾ lakhs, took place during the week covered by the Statement issued on Monday afternoon, a net increase in trade requirements of some 14½ lakhs having been apparent from the figures given, notwithstanding a large accession to Private Deposits. It seems probable, however, that the increase of over 20 lakhs in Loans, disclosed by the Statement, had been rather due to an exceptional demand for accommodation in connection with the considerable operations taking place in Government Paper, than to the trade demand properly so called, which may really have been without material expansion, if, indeed, it had not contracted a little since the previous Saturday. The Cash Balance was further reduced by considerable Government withdrawals. Money remains in about the same position as it was a week ago, and the Presidency Bank's minimum rate is still 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE was steady on last mail day, but with little business passing in either direction. Bank Telegraphic was placed for February-March transfer, at 1s. 5 29-32d. The market was closed on Saturday for the Queen's birthday holiday; and on reopening on Monday the tone was firm at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Friday's closing rates; and in response to advices of a stronger feeling in Calcutta, they rapidly ran up to 1s. 6 1-16d. for Bank demand and 1s. 6½d. for three months' sight Credits, the latter rate having been somewhat uncertain. Bank remittance was not in much demand. On Tuesday the market was very firm at the morning's quotations. Three months' sight Credits were placed to a moderate extent at 1s. 6½d., and afterwards at 1s. 6 9-32d. For Bank demand 1s. 6⅝d. was done in one instance, but could not be repeated; and 1s. 6 3-32d. for ready Telegraphic was available in one direction only, 1s. 6 1-16d. being named for transfer to the end of June, and 1s. 6 1-32d. to the 31st December. Rates opened weak yesterday and fell rapidly to 1s. 6d. for demand Bank Bills, and, for a short time, three months' sight Credits could be placed at 1s. 6 5-32d.; the market then steadied, however, and at the close 1s. 6 3-16d. for the latter was rather scarce, but business was dull in each direction. Some Bank Telegraphic for May-June at 1s. 5 31-32d., and for later transfer at 1s. 5 15-16d. was done. A decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, at 47d. per oz., and the allotment of 22½ lakhs of Council Bills to the three Presidencies, at 1s. 5 15-16d. and three lakhs of Transfers on Madras at 1s. 6d. was the news brought by wire this morning, in presence of which this market has been quiet in tone all day with little doing either way. Forward Telegraphic is 1-32d. lower than for near transfer, and ready rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 31-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-32d.
Do. 4 "	1s. 6 1-16d.
Do. 6 "	1s. 6⅛d.
Credits 3 "	1s. 6 5-32d.
Do. 6 "	1s. 6 9-32d.
Documents 3 "	1s. 6 3-16d.
Do. 6 "	1s. 6 5-16d.
Francs 3 "	190⅛.
Do. 6 "	191¼.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 21st May, 1890,	Rs.	80,81,560
Silver received during the week	"	13,92,590
	Rs.	94,74,150
New coin paid during the week	"	11,02,082
	Rs.	83,72,068
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	4,62,495
	Rs.	88,34,563
Last week	"	98,17,575

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining during the earlier part of last Friday, and Fours for Money and Account were at one time quoted at 102⅞ to 15-16, with the June settlement at 103 1-16; but some reaction took place before closing, the final cash price being 103. Rates fluctuated a good deal on the re-opening of the market on Monday after the holiday, and Four per cents. for Money and Account alone have declined to 102¾; but they rallied again, and closed at 103 1-16, with the June settlement quoted at 103 3-16. The feeling was steady during the greater part of the day on Tuesday at the previous evening's final rates; but a rather weaker feeling set in afterwards and rates closed 1-16 per cent. lower, all round. Yesterday the market was weak and declining in view of the settlement, and the price of Fours, both for Money and Account, after receding to 102 13-16 closed 1-16 per cent. lower. There was a further decline in rates to-day, and when the market closed this evening Fours for cash and the settlement were quoted at 102⅞, and the June account at 103 4½ per cents. are ⅛ higher than they were a week ago, being quoted nominally, at 106¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are 1½ per cent. higher at 97¾.

SHARES have attracted but little attention, but the general market has been steady, though quiet, at about last week's quotations. The feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip, however, has generally favoured buyers, and, compared with our quotations of a week ago, we report this evening a decline of Rs. 30 in Queen; of Rs. 20 in City of Bombay and Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 in Hindustan; of Rs. 10 each in Jivraz Balloo and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance David, and Khatao Mucconji, Presidency, on the other hand, are Rs. 20 higher. In Press shares Colaba and Munmar are Rs. 5 higher; Apollo have declined Rs. 32½; and New Indian Re. 1¼. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 higher. Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 lower. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 100 down. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Dealers have been willing sellers of staple *Grey Goods* at current rates during the past week; but up-country buyers have been operating only to meet their immediate requirements. Rates, though they may be called weaker, are much about the same as they ruled a week ago. Light weights of *Shirtings*, *Madapollams*, and *Jacconets* are in good demand. Stocks are on about the same level as before. Only a small business has been done in *Bleached* Goods and prices are unaltered for all descriptions. *Dyed* and *Printed* Goods are unchanged in position and price. For *Turkey Red* Goods there has been a small enquiry at previous rates. *Local* Goods have been in moderate demand, and rates are quite the same as before. Manufacturers are steady, and refuse to sell at any lower prices. The week's clearances of *Imported* Goods have been about 3,500 packages; those of Local Cloths some 1,500 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet in tone with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. Spinners of *Local Yarn* are steady in maintaining their pretensions, and rates generally are unchanged, China buyers are purchasing slowly. We call the market quiet with little doing at closing at the following official quotations, the week's sales having aggregated about 2,000 bales:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	5¾	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	5¾	"
" ...	... " 10s	5 3-16 to 5⅜	"
" ...	... " 12s	5 9-16	"
" ...	... " 16s	515-16 to 6 1-16	"
" ...	... " 20s	6 to 6⅜	"
" ...	... " 24s	6½ to 6¾	"
" ...	... " 30s	7⅛ to 8⅛	"

METALS.—A large business has been passing in Copper, in response to the improvement in this metal on the other side, and prices may be called 4 to 8 annas per cwts. higher in a firm market. Yellow Metal has also advanced in sympathy, to the same extent, the market closing firm at the advance; but only a small business has transpired. Iron is steady at previous quotations, business having been upon a moderate scale.

COALS.—This market has been steady during the past week. Sales are reported of 1,500 tons of Hastings Hartley for "Abana" (s), in harbour, at Rs. 18½ per ton. A cargo of Powell's Duffryn, shipment during the next two months, has been placed at Rs. 20 per ton; and some 1,000 tons of Australian, per "Clitus" (s), now discharging, have found buyers at Rs. 17 per ton. Our closing quotations are:—

Powell's Duffryn, ready...Rs. 23, forward, Rs. 20 per ton.
Davison's do .. " 19-20 do " 18 "
Welsh Hartley, do .. " 18 do " 17 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although on Monday an improved demand from the Mills led to increased activity in this market, business upon the whole has been on a very moderate scale for the time of year during the week under review. A quiet feeling prevailed after the departure of last mail, but previous prices were maintained, and thereafter the tone became steady in presence of the strong tenor of advices from America (the Liverpool market having been closed for the Whitsuntide holidays) though rates remained without material change. The largest purchases during the week have been in Jalgaum, which local consumers have taken pretty freely on some days, at Rs. 187-95; the other principal lots which have changed hands being Bengals, at Rs. 187-91; Dharwar, at Rs. 195-203; Compta, at Rs. 190-2, and Ginned, at Rs. 212-15; Dhulia, at Rs. 172-5; Karanja, at Rs. 202½-5; Untni, at Rs. 186½-9½; Wadwan, at Rs. 189-205; Mowa, at Rs. 212; and Bhownugger at Rs. 190-6½. Some forward contracts were also made by exporters in Bhownugger, for June delivery, at Rs. 191 for "Good" and Rs. 203 for "Fully Good." The market closed steady this evening, with rates rather lower for Oomras and Dharwar than they were a week ago, but unchanged for other growths.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the past week have been 66,500 bales, compared with 89,200 bales to hand in the previous week, and 56,000 bales arrived during the corresponding week last season. The total arrivals of the crop of 1889-90 now show an excess of 316,000 bales over those of the previous season.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C & F Perl b.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 196 =	4 1-4
Do Fully Good	" 186 =	4 9-32d
Do Good	" 176 =	4 1-16d
Belatee, Fine	" 195 =	4 15-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 189 =	4 11-32d
Do. Good	" 185 =	4¼d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 215 =	4 29-32d
Do. Good do	" 209 =	4 25-32d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 200 =	4 19-32d
Do. Good	" 190 =	4¼d
Broach, Fine	" 254 =	5 25-32d
Do. Good	" 240 =	5 15-32d
Dhollera, Fine	" 220 =	5 1-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 205 =	4 11-16d
Do Good	" 191 =	4 7-16d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 207 =	4¼d
Westerns Good (May-June)	" 212 =	4 27-32d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	365,500	275,000
Berar	391,000	388,500
Khandeish	269,500	278,000
Barsi and Nugger	134,500	128,000
Hinganghat	27,200	25,300
Broach	236,500	141,500
Dhollera	373,000	239,000
Sind and Persian	60,500	38,500
Compta and Dharwar.	40,000	63,500
Westerns and Madras.	2,300	7,000
	1,900,000	1,584,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	67,112	56,267	37,543
From 1st Jan. to 28th May	1,638,726	1,133,686	1,121,391
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	64,237	47,087	27,889
From 1st Jan. to 28th May	1,145,497	1,051,671	655,359
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,670	451	832
From 1st Jan. to 28th May	39,823	17,374	17,429

WHEAT remained quiet but steady in tone, with only a small, or at most a moderate, business passing until yesterday, when a good enquiry for export was again felt, and a considerable business was done in a firm market; but prices for all descriptions are the same as they were a week ago.

SEEDS also were quiet and unchanged in value till Tuesday, when a better demand was experienced for *Linseed*, the price of which advanced about half an anna per cwt.; and the enquiry increasing and extending to other descriptions. Yesterday, a good deal was done on the basis of previous rates. We quote at closing:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 9 0	to Rs. 6 12 0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Gurcrat Yellow	" 8 1 0	to " 8 2 0 "
Do. Cawnpore do.	" 7 10 0	to " 7 12 0 "
Do. do. Red	" 6 14 0	to " 7 4 0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	292,242	323,458	679,549
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	3,362,171	3,763,347	5,600,963
Linseed for the Week	96,493	94,216	99,960
Do. from 1st Jan to 28th May	786,212	1,210,069	1,657,294
Rapeseed for the Week	30,537	62,032	117,691
Do. from 1st Jan to 28th May	645,310	850,395	804,001
Gingelly Seed for the Week	12,282	9,608	1,410
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	652,651	633,363	594,627

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	188,052	92,474	719,044
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	2,162,797	3,125,610	3,915,509
Linseed for the Week	54,100	42,734	70,209
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	1,102,499	953,047	1,270,663
Rapeseed for the Week	12,778	37,360	96,114
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	537,224	777,077	528,175
Gingelly Seed for the Week	11,609	6,954	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 28th May	736,066	673,845	657,325

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	29	2	...	0	20
Suez	29	2	40	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	8	...	7
" Kurrachee	0	8	...	5
" Madras	1	3	...	2

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 28.

10 p.m. ... ... 84·4

THURSDAY, MAY 29.

6 a.m. ... ... 83·3
10 a.m. ... ... 87·8
2 p.m. ... ... 90·1
4 p.m. ... ... 89·8

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HAUGHTON—May 20, at Bayswater, Beatrice Isabella, daughter of Richard Haughton, aged 4 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 28, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Edwin Philip Smith, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 28, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Catherine Morforwyn, wife of Edwin Philip Smith.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—May 24, at Allahabad, the wife of O T Barrow C S. of a daughter.
CORFIELD—May 22, at Innes' Own, Simla, the wife of the Rev Egerton Corfield, M A, Baring High School, Batala, of a son.
HAWKES—May 23, at Lahore, the wife of G Hawkes, of a daughter.
RICKER—May 13, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Charles J C Ricker, Opium Department, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRETHERTON—May 13, at Peshawar, Hugh Arthur Howard, son of Lieut G H Brotherton, Bengal Staff Corps aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1890.

THE demonstrations in England and on the Continent in favour of an eight-hours' working day have synchronized—quite accidentally it appears—with the revival in the Colony of Victoria of an agitation for the legal enactment of what all the Australian Colonies already possess by custom, but which so far has never been recognized by the Legislature. The eight-hours' movement in Australia made its start in Melbourne, where the 22nd of April, the anniversary of the day on which in 1856 the victory was won, is marked down as a high festival in the workman's calendar, and "Eight-Hours' Day" is now kept as a public holiday in the city. So little is the idea looked on with mistrust in Victoria, that at a banquet in Melbourne to celebrate the anniversary of the workmen's victory, Mr. Deakin, the Chief Secretary in Mr. Gillies' Cabinet, and a future Prime Minister, was one of the chief speakers, and he took for his theme the difference between countries in which labour is trusted and those in which efforts are made to hold it in subjection. Mr. Deakin's speech reads like a sermon to the Victorian workmen on the text "Rest and be thankful," and it had a certain significance, delivered as it was in the hearing of a well-known member of the Victorian Parliament who has announced his intention to move a resolution calling upon the Government to introduce a Bill for legalizing the eight-hours' movement. The Australian workmen and their friends doubtless know better than we do what is good for them. But seeing that the eight-hours' day has for years been a great and beneficent practical fact in all the Australian Colonies, legislation on the subject seems superfluous. Sir Charles Dilke tells us that there are now forty-eight trades in Melbourne in which the eight-hours' day is observed, and the universality with which the principle is adhered to may be inferred from the fact that even the tramway companies have complied with it. This only needs to be compared with the practice of the London Tramway Companies, who last year contended that they could not pay a dividend if they worked their men for less than sixteen hours a day, in order to show how complete the triumph of the movement has been in Australia. Colonial experience is valuable for the purposes of the argument at home, inasmuch as on both sides of the Equator opinion has been divided, and still is, upon the question whether legislation is necessary for the attainment of a reduction of the hour of labour. The most that has been done in Australia in the way of legislation on the subject has been to adopt in the Lower House of the Victoria Parliament an abstract resolution favouring an eight-hours' day. This was nearly twenty years ago, and it so happened that when the House were asked at the same time to pass a resolution proposing to make the eight-hours' day compulsory upon all municipalities and public bodies, the majority were hostile. The system, as Sir Charles Dilke says, has depended wholly upon opinion, and opinion has been strongly in favour of it. What more do the Victorian workmen want?

The experience of the Australian Colonies, which is of value to the rest of the Empire in regard to many other things than the hours of labour, justifies those of the working classes at home who, believing in the principle of an eight-hours' day, believe also that the duration as well as the remuneration of labour should be fixed not by law, but by custom and arrangement. That the Victorian workmen, despite their present demand for a statutory definition of a day's labour, have got all that they really need, is shown in the fact that despite their great influence in politics sixteen years have passed without any renewal of the attempt to have an eight-hours' day enacted by Parliament. The Melbourne *Age*, the Protectionist paper which favours legislation, can say nothing more for it than that it would be of a salutary and sedative nature, though it would make little change in existing conditions beyond conferring on them the sanction of formal law. Precisely the same plea might be urged for a statutory enactment of the present scale of wages under which the Australian working man is able to thrive, to save money, and to become the owner of his own house—and sometimes his neighbour's—in the course of eight or ten years. In the United States an attempt to give the force of law to the eight-hours' day has been a failure. It was endeavoured by an Act of Congress thus to limit the duration of the daily toil in arsenals and other Government establishments, but difficulties arose upon the question whether wages ought to remain stationary while the day's work was reduced, and the result has been that the eight-hours' movement in the States has by no means profited by the help of Congress. The question as now recognized by a large proportion of those who took part in the London demonstration on the first Sunday in May is one which the working classes must determine for themselves. Mr. Cunningham Graham and the Socialists are all for State intervention; but the real representatives of the English workmen, those who spoke from the platform of the Trades Councils, while equally earnest in asking for a curtailment of the hours of labour, repudiated the idea of relying upon legislation for attaining that end. Such has been the view usually expressed by the Trades Union Congress and the Miners' Association, and we believe it is the view which the great majority of English workmen are disposed to favour. The tendency of English industrial life is towards the realization of the ideal which Mill put forward when he urged that fewer hours of work in the day, fewer days in the week, and fewer weeks in the year, would be devoted to labour in an improved state of society. But the progress towards that ideal must be natural and spontaneous. It can only come through an increased efficiency of labour, which shall make the resultant of a short day's work as valuable as that of a long day's; and no Act of Parliament can do that. The experience of the Australian workmen is exceptional. They thrive despite a fiscal system which adds greatly to the price of commodities, and which checks the development of the splendid agricultural resources of the country in order that at their own cost the growth of an industrial wealth may be forced in the towns. We can no more argue for a sudden and forcible adoption of the eight-hours' day from Australian experience than we can for a protective system.

The international character of the demonstration at the beginning of the month will doubtless be pleaded in answer to the allegation that in reducing the hours of labour the English workman would only place himself at the mercy of foreign competitors. We will not press the answer that the English Socialists themselves have recognized the force of the argument in declaring their willingness to see differential duties placed upon imports from countries which adhered to the old scale of hours. The old scale would not readily be departed from by Continental nations in whose industrial economy the eleven and twelve hours' day has become rooted. Where the Legislature was persuaded or overawed into enacting a reduction of hours, it would not be long before it sought a recompense in some new protective measure. Sustained and systematic co-operation all round between the English and the Continental workmen is out of the question so long as the instinctive tendency of the Continental producer is to build up his industry by the manifold devices of the Protective system. A reduction of wages would be the necessary consequence of an eight-hours' day upon the Continent; we are not satisfied that it would not follow in England by the easy assurance that the increased efficiency of labour would make the produce of a day of eight hours as valuable to the employer as that of a day of nine hours is now. In England the period has passed long since when the hours of labour were so long that a reduction would necessarily and at once increase the efficiency of the workman. The employer may gain by a reduction of the hours from twelve to eleven; but the gain, if any, which results from a reduction from nine to eight is smaller if, indeed, it does not shade off into a loss. There is no question in England, as there is in Belgium and in parts of Germany, for example, of lightening the load of a beast of burden. If there were, the English workmen has of late shown a power of helping himself which warns legislators against being too eager to proffer him their assistance. The power that conquered the dock directors is scarcely one that needs reinforcing by Act of Parliament.

THE Municipal Commissioner's report to the Standing Committee upon the question of charging fees for admission to the Victoria Gardens concludes with a deprecation of any change at present in the arrangements sanctioned last June. This is a conclusion which the Corporation may fairly endorse without committing themselves to the present scale of charges, or to any charges whatever, as a permanent measure. There is undoubtedly a growing feeling in the city that the opportunities of free entrance into the Gardens should be increased, and, as our columns have shown, the principle of free admission all the week through is not without advocates who are able to make out a good case. Something, however, is to be said against too rapid changes of purpose, and despite some excellent pleading on the other side, we are inclined to doubt the expediency of pronouncing upon the success or failure of so important an experiment in the fifth month of its trial. The least that can be asked for is a year's experience, and it will be easy for those who have been favourable to the principle of entrance fees to approach the question next year with an open mind. The trial so far has not been altogether unsatisfactory so far as the fee income is concerned. An average income of about Rs. 500 a month has been received since the beginning of the year, and this will help the Municipality, who have accustomed themselves to think more than once before making any new outlay on the Gardens, to do more than used to be done for an institution that is certainly deserving of liberal support. The Gardens are at this moment in a stage of development. The ground recently acquired has to be laid out, and some time must elapse before the most has been made of them. The Fete last March brought the Gardens into favour, and showed the public that they have large capacities as a place of recreation and resort which it will be easy to develope. There is no reason, for example, why during the cold weather a weekly band night should not be established, so that the Victoria Gardens may once a week be as crowded as the Apollo Bunder is when the regimental bands are playing at the Yacht Club. A too hasty affirmation of the principle of free admission all the year round might stand in the way of projects for utilizing the Gardens for the delight of a large number of citizens who have not yet taken as much interest in them as they might do. Meanwhile, although the arguments that have been urged for the greatest enjoyment of the greatest number are deserving of every consideration, they will be at least as weighty a few months hence as they are now, and the Corporation cannot be unmindful, even in its most generous moods, of Mr. Acworth's caution against stultifying its past action in a matter in which it has proceeded by no means too precipitately, seeing that the fee system did not come into operation until six months after it had been resolved upon.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the increasing difference between the rates for Mid.-Americans and for Good Dholleras as an additional proof of the depreciation of Indian cotton in the market. In 1888 the price of Mid.-Americans on the 25th of May was 5⅜d. per lb., and of Dhollera 4 8-16d., the difference against Dhollera thus being fifteen-sixteenths of a penny. On the same date in 1889 the prices respectively were sixpence and 4¾d., the difference being 1¼d. This week Mid.-Americans stand at 6 9-16d., and Good Dholleras at 4¾d., the price that they stood at a year ago, so that the local article is now 1 13-16d. below the American, or relatively fourteen-sixteenths of a penny per pound worse than it was in 1888.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS will leave Mahableshwar on the 5th June, and after a stay at Satara of three days, will proceed to Ganesh Khind.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by the Honourable T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and the resignation by the Honourable A. T. Beaufort of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, it was resolved that "in the opinion of the Corporation the analysis of the Pawai water is necessary before that water is supplied to the public. That the Commissioner be requested to arrange with the Health Officer for this being done and for the result being reported to the Standing Committee and Corporation."

THE Secretary of State for India is said to have sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Government Farms, Bombay Presidency; and a gentleman from England will be sent out to fill the post.

ON the morning of Wednesday last, according to the *Madras Standard*, Mr. Hamilton White, a coffee planter on the Sheveroys, was admitted into the General Hospital suffering from a gunshot wound. The paper says:—"The patient is very reticent, and no information can be obtained as to how he came by the wound. The bullet is said to have entered the chest, near the region of the lungs, and to have made its exit from the back. Mr. White is said to be doing badly."

SURGEON-MAJOR W. MCCONAGHY, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months; Surgeon-Major Channer, M.B., will perform the duties in addition to his own.

IN the Central Provinces the harvest of 1889 was very poor, and owing to the late rains of last cold weather, the one just garnered has been far from satisfactory. The consequence is that the restriction of exports which commenced at the beginning of last year, and had resulted in a decrease of fifty lakhs of maunds by the end of December last, is scarcely likely to be made up during the next twelve months. Linseed has during the past year yielded rather better than wheat; but as the previous four crops had been very disappointing, the area had fallen off by some 25 per cent., and the outturn is therefore much less than it would otherwise have been. Nevertheless the excellent yields obtained in some parts of the province, especially the Nagpur country, have resulted in a recovery in the export trade, which will probably be sustained during the current year.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the following particulars have been received regarding the accident to Colonel Pole-Carew while shooting in the Pegu jungles. Mr. J——being on duty in the district was unable to accompany Colonel Pole-Carew, but two tried shikaris were sent out with him. The first day a herd of six or eight elephants were met, but as there were not big tuskers among them they were not interfered with. Later on they were again come across, and as a very large female would put herself forward, she was fired at. The bullet struck her too high and she instantly charged. Colonel Pole-Carew and one of the shikaris fired at her simultaneously and thus turned her. A two-year old elephant, with tusk about a foot long, rushed after her, knocking the sportsman down the hill side and tearing a piece of flesh "as big as a goose-egg" from his arm. Colonel Pole-Carew returned to Pegu to have his wound dressed, and expects to be shortly able to return with Mr. J——to the jungles to have his revenge.

THE steam tug Dalhousie, under command of Captain Samson, returned to Calcutta on Thursday night from a vain search along the Palmyra shoal for a vessel, supposed to be the Soudan which had gone aground there. On signalling to Short's Island Lighthouse, Captain Samson learned that a vessel, name unknown, had gone around, but had floated off again and steered her course east. If the vessel had a cargo of salt it is possible that any damage done by the accident might not be discovered until some hours afterwards, as hardened salt is apt to stop a leak for a short time after a plate has been started. This, with the present rough weather in the Bay, would be a serious matter.

THE prohibitive transit dues enforced by the Amir of Kabul have now almost put a stop to the export of tea from India to Central Asia. The Kangra Valley plantations have, from their position in the Punjab, been the worst sufferers in the business, and the local Government is naturally anxious to give a helping hand to them if it can. Sir James Lyall therefore suggests that all municipalities in the province should abolish the octroi charges on Indian tea and thus stimulate internal trade. It is a good suggestion and one which might well be applied to other parts of the country than the Punjab, writes the local paper, now that efforts are being made to induce the people generally to buy tea more freely than they have been accustomed to. The Lahore, Peshawur, and other municipalities have already acted on the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation.

A

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

FATAL AFFRAY IN ROUMANIA.

THE CULPRITS SCOT-FREE.

BUCHAREST, MAY 29.

The court-martial which assembled to try the Roumanian soldiers charged with the murder of the seaman Page, of H. M. S. Cockatrice, at Kustendje, have acquitted the accused.

The British residents in that city and here are indignant at the miscarriage of justice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH BANKERS.

PARIS, MAY 28.

The trial of the Directors of the Comptoir D'Escompte and Societe des Metaux for forestalling and also with infringing the law on companies and with declaring fictitious dividends resulted in M. Secretan being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of ten thousand francs; M. Laveissiere to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of three thousand francs; whilst Mr. Hentsch, of the Comptoir, is fined three thousand francs.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ORGANISATION.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The *Times* states that it is reported that Government has decided to take no steps at present to carry out the recommendations of Lord Hartington's Commission on the organisation of the Army and Navy.

MR. CHILDERS ON "INDIA."

LONDON, MAY 29.

Mr. Childers yesterday gave a lecture at Edinburgh on India, during which he said that our great object should be to secure the sympathies of the people and thus continue our possession of India.

A SCOTTISH BI-METALLIC LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Scotch bi-metallists was held at Glasgow yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted to form a Scottish Branch of the Bi-metallic League, and a Committee was appointed to promote the cause in Scotland.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, with the homeward Indian mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here from Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MAY 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Thisbe, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

Mail steamer Carthage from Australia arrived,

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been closed for the quick.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	90f
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. "	80¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
Bar Silver	47d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Madras Pamban right.

Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Messages for next Mauritius mail should reach Zanzibar by noon of 30th instant.

Mail for Jeddah, Suakim and Hoodadah leaves Suez at noon Friday,

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

MR. H. F. ASTON has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. H. W. HAYWARD has been appointed a Third-class Magistrate in Ahmednagar.

A LEGAL fight is about to begin at Chicago over the body of Dr. Cronin, who now lies buried in the Calvary Cemetery in South Evanston. Last February the trustees of the village passed an ordinance prohibiting the burial of the body of any person in the cemetery grounds within 900 feet of the lake. Learning that the Cronin Memorial Committee was thinking of interring the remains, which since May last have been in the receiving vault, the trustees notified the members of the committee that an injunction would be applied for, should they attempt to bury Cronin within the prescribed limits. The committee, notwithstanding, removed the body from the vault, and buried it in a grave previously selected, which is within 150 feet of the lake. Legal measures will be taken at once by the village trustees to have the body removed.

A SCANDALOUS incident is said to have occurred during the journey of the Empress Eugenie through Belgium. At Liege a traveller entered the compartment occupied by the Empress and began to insult her. When the train reached Verviers he was told by the railway officials to leave the carriage, but he refused to do so, saying that he had paid for his seat. He then commenced to smoke, whereupon the Empress got out of her compartment and made the journey to Cologne in a second-class carriage.

MR. J. E. HARTING has been exhibiting to the Linnean Society a living specimen of what he describes to be a "singing mouse." It was caught at Maidenhead, and the sounds which it utters are said to resemble "the subdued warbling of a linnet." Professor Stewart, who dissected a "singing mouse" exactly like Mr. Harting's, did not find any malformation or obstruction of the trachea to account for the singing.

REALISM seems to reach its greatest height at an East-end theatre in Berlin, where the management has engaged the services of Krantz, who formerly occupied the gruesome position of headsman in the Prussian kingdom. Having ceased to execute in earnest, he now (says the *New York Herald* correspondent) plays at his old calling. A most highly-coloured drama culminates in a scene where a man is being prepared for decapitation. The victim is followed on the stage by Krantz, who uplifts the identical axe that has despached numerous criminal. The axe falls, and so does the curtain, the latter very considerately before the

FROM MATHERAN TO PRABHUL.

As already briefly referred to in our columns a party of four, consisting of Mr. Carstensen of the Victoria Gardens, Mr. Monie of the Technical Institute, and two gentlemen-friends, set out from Pinto's Hotel on Sunday morning last at 4-30 o'clock, with the intention of making a walking excursion to the neighbouring heights of Prabhul. The attendants of the party consisted of a mali, three boys, and six coolies, laden with rugs, &c., and also refreshments which were supposed to be of sufficient quantity to last until the following morning. The route taken was by the One-Tree Hill to the Primæval Forest, then across the Chowk spurs to the village of Ooras, which was reached about 6-30. The march towards this part had been effected rapidly; numerous coolies with loads of hay, baskets of jungle mangoes and karandas being met on the way, who enlivened the aspect of the beautiful and magnificent landscape. After crossing the valley from Ooras, the paths towards the eastern side of Prabhul gradually became more precipitous, while the jungle increased in thickness and density. The first elevation of the hill, that leading to Funnel Point, was reached about 10 a.m., where a halt was decided upon, and breakfast prepared. Here, however, an unfortunate discovery was made. On an examination of the baskets it was found that a mistake had evidently been made in the provisioning, for the supplies were scarcely sufficient to last for two meals. The spirits of the party, however, soon revived, and it was decided to push on to the summit and return as early as possible to Matheran. From this point the path is very rough and steep, so that climbing is hard and exhausting, and the discovery of a clear and cool water spring was hailed with much pleasure. To other travellers on the same route it may be interesting to know that this spring is situated at the bottom of a little side-path about half-way up the hill, and almost immediately under the eastern tower or fort on Prabhul. After refreshing, the travellers proceeded to the top, which was touched at about twelve o'clock.

The summit of Prabhul is somewhat flat and level, and has built upon it three small forts famous in the low-lying districts, some forty years ago, as being the home and stronghold of a notorious robber. After resting about two hours, the party commenced the return journey and an attempt was made to find another road from the western side down towards the valley. In so doing, however, a part of the hill was come to, on which jungle was so exceedingly dense that a passage was effected only with the greatest difficulty. Here, unfortunately, the party became separated. Mr. Monie, with a friend, two boys, and one coolie, getting together, while Mr. Carstensen and the others formed the second party. Mr. Carstensen's section, after wandering about for some time, discovered a path on the southern side at the western end of the plateau, near the ruins of another old fort, and leading down between perpendicular walls of rock to a lower plateau, from which with some difficulty a descent was made to the plains. Here, unfortunately the path was lost, and the party after wandering about for some time determined to encamp for the night, and rest their weary limbs. At half-past four on Monday morning a start was again made and the village of Thakurwadi Ooras, was reached about two hours later. The villagers were very hospitable, providing jack fruit, water, milk, and eggs, so that under the circumstances a very good repast was made. From this village to the spur leading up towards Louisa Point was only a few minutes' walk, but the climb towards the top was hard and difficult so that it was nine o'clock before the hotel was reached.

Mr. Monie's party had also reached the hotel about five minutes earlier, although they had returned by the same route as they had followed the preceeding morning. After the separation on Prabhul they had wandered about for some time before getting on the same path by which they had come, and then two unpleasant discoveries were made; first, that only two hours remained to reach the valley, and, second, that all the remaining refreshments, rugs, covers, &c., were with the other company. The descent, which was made at a fast pace, soon told upon the travellers, and when at eight o'clock they again reached the village of Ooras, hunger and thirst had so exhausted them that they almost fell rather than lay down upon the ground amongst the collected villagers. Here nothing in the shape of food or drink could be had, except some most impure water, which, however, was drunk with avidity. After lying all night on some straw, a start was made in the morning at half-past four, the hill towards the forest being climbed in stages of about fifty yards, the travellers being so weak and exhausted. In the Rambag, however, the mango coolies were met with, on which (although strongly tasting of turpentine) a welcome and hearty chota hazri was made (the mangoes, not the coolies). Refreshed and strengthened the party then mounted towards Chowk, ultimately reaching the hotel almost simultaneously with the others. Emulators are advised to take plenty of provisons and warm coverings, to keep together, and take two days for the outing.

THE MATHERAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the final tie of the lawn-tennis tournament was played off before a large concourse of spectators, and won by Mr. Vidal and Miss Bythell, although they had to give heavy points to their opponents, General Morogh and Miss Jefferson. The latter played with great determination and spirit, but Mr. Vidal's oblique strokes were often practically unreturnable. All the couples beaten by the winners have now to contend against each other for the second prize. The concert, which it was intended to give next Saturday, has fallen through, which is a pity, as there is a good deal of musical and vocal talent on the hill. The clouds and mists that have been gathering about Matheran and Prabhul for the last four or five days produced some slight showers on Tuesday night, when,our correspondent says, we had our first rain. The showers were just enough to lay the dust and appreciably cool the atmosphere. From the mists and the prevalence of fireflies the monsoon is evidently drawing near, but, as far as can be seen, we are not threatened with heavy rain in the immediate future.

THE NEW PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Jinsiwala's startling views on the subject of female education and the position of women in Hindu society are quite sufficient to shock the moral sense of the thinking public. Surely, Mr. Jinsiwala is welcome to entertain even more benighted opinions on this delicate subject. The public has no right to interfere with his liberty of thought, and even of action, so far as his highly ennobling domestic relations are concerned, for the public cannot claim to step in between the learned professor's hand and the meek face of his better-half. But what the public—the sensible public—may fairly claim to ask is, whether after such an exhibition by the learned professor of his absurd way of argument and a lamentable absence of the logical faculty, as also such a low sense of morality and chivalry, it is safe to entrust the forming of the character of their children to the influences of a teacher who can find no better way of admonishing his gentle companion in life than by slapping her in the face, and who parades with an amazing ambunt of brass such conduct of his as ideal domestic morality? I may add that while the picture of English domestic life is confessedly beyond Mr. Jinsiwala's ken, that given by him of his own domestic life may be taken as a fair sample of that of the average Hindu of the reactionist and orthodox schools, whose devotees claim to be true "patriots." Another reflection suggests itself to me, *viz.*, that it is possible for a tolerably large amount of intellectual acquirements to co-exist with barbarous notions of social morality and a perverted sense of honor and chivalry.

—Yours, &c.,

May 23. NOTA BENE.

SURGEON-MAJOR KHARSEDJI A. DALAL has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Dhulia.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD is to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Aden during the absence of Mr. Walsh.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, C. S., has been appointed to act as Administrator of the Rajpipla State during the absence of Mr. Shaw

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT HUBLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, MAY 27.

A MOST successful performance was given on the stage of the Hubli Institute by the projectors of the Hubli Dramatic Club, on Friday, the 23rd inst. The crowded house and enthusiastic audience clearly indicated that the efforts of the members to amuse were thoroughly appreciated. Nothing could have been better deserved, as Hubli is a busy place where every one's time is fully occupied, so that the members must have worked hard and unspariagly to achieve the success they did. The first glimpse of the charmingly arrranged stage was most assuring; the neat proscenium wings, the admirably-placed footlights, all that could be desired; and the evident precaution taken to eliminate shadows being thrown on the background were sufficiently convincing signs that the management was in the hands of an old player.

The first piece put on was a farce in one act, "Freezing a Mother-in-law," the cast being as follows:—

Mr. Watmuff	Mr. Walter Sarjeaunt.
Mr. Ferdinand Swift	Mr. Aquino.
Mr. Walter Litherland	Mr. Sampson.
Mrs. Watmuff	Mrs. Mackenzie.
Emily	Miss Gillmon.

Mr. Watmuff is an old gentleman, limp with yielding to Mrs. Watmuff's training, and has been railed at so much that he yearns to be railed in, so that he might possess the privilege of even a common grave, and not be trampled and trodden upon by his better half. Ferdinand Swift, a hare-brained adventurer and a nephew of Watmuff's, having just come over from America, with two patent mixtures, one for freezing or suspending animation, *ad lib*, and the other for restoring it, is on the look-out for some one to experiment upon, and eagerly seizes upon Watmuff's idea of freezing Mrs. Watmuff.

Walter Litherlands attached to Miss Emily Watmuff against Mr. Watmuff's approval, to ingratiate himself with her, discloses Swift's and Watmuff's plot of experimenting upon her with the "Freezing Mixture," and shows her the bottle, which has been forgotten by Swift. Mrs. Watmuff throws away the patent mixture and refills the bottle with water, pretending afterwards to be frozen when experimented upon with the supposed mixture, so as to witness the junkettings of Mr. Watmuff, and prove the duplicity of his character.

Mr. Sarjeaunt as Mr. Watmuff was simply splendid. His costume and make-up were capital, and his acting clearly the study of an old hand. Mr. Aquino was a trifle hurried at first, but steadied down, and finished up very well. Mr. Sampson (Walter Litherland) showed good coaching. He went through his love scenes quite naturally as if he enjoyed them. But the sudden growth of a very fine moustache so infatuated him, that for fear of losing it, he clung to it as persistently as to Emily, dividing his attentions impartially between the two. Mrs. Watmuff was excellent; her dress and make-up were very good; and her acting reflected great credit on her coach. She played up to Mr. Sarjeaunt's capital delineation of Watmuff perfectly. Miss Gillmon as Emily showed the same careful drilling, and acted with great vivacity and feeling.

The second piece "Toi on parle Francais" is too well-known to need a résume of the plot. The cast was as follows:—

Major Regulus Rattan	Mr. G. W. Lindsley
Victor Dubois	Mr. P. Acatos
Mr. Spriggins	Mr. T. J. McCloughin
Mrs. Spriggins	Mrs. G. W. Lindsley
Angelina (their daughter)	Miss Gillmon
Julia (Mrs. Rattan)	Mrs. McCloughin
Anna Maria	Mrs. Mackenzie

Mr. McCloughin came out very strongly as Mr. Spriggins. Though disposed to be a little stiff and stilted at first, the moment he made his first hit, nothing stopped him; he thawed at once, and turning himself loose, brought down the house time after time, never missing a single point that could be scored. Mr. Acatos as Victor Dubois could not have been better. His acting, his French, and his broken English were perfect. Mr. Lindsley, with the exception of forgetting occasionally to face the audience was good. He made up very well, and blustered and bullied poor old Spriggins in the most approved manner. Mrs. Lindsley did every justice to the part of Mrs. Spriggins, and acted with great spirit. Miss Gillmon evidently took as much trouble to get up the part of Angelina as she did in the first piece, and in the words of Victor Dubois made a most "charmante mees." Mrs. McCloughin as Julia was charming. Mr. Sarjeaunt showed great judgment and experience in distributing the casts in both pieces. The players so exactly suited their parts, that they seemed absolutely built for them, so to speak. Great credit is due to Mr. Sarjeaunt for the fitting up of the stage, in which he was ably seconded by Mrs. McCloughin.

The efforts of the projectors of the Dramatic Club are deserving of every support and encouragement, their purpose being to raise sufficient funds to establish a Permanent Dramatic Club, whose object will be to assist deserving and destitute railway employés from the proceeds of the performances. And the real unselfish spirit displayed by the officers at Hubli in contributing, at the expense of hard work, to the amusement of the large railway staff, will be sufficiently appreciated to make the Institute popular, and a place of attraction to those who have had hitherto only the Hubli Refreshment-room to resort to.

The Volunteer band was in attendance during the performance; and discoursed music while the actors entertained their friends at a most *recherche* supper after the performance was over.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. R. H. ALEXANDER has been appointed sub-lieutenant in the Karachi Naval Volunteers.

MAJOR A. W. C. BELL, S.C., has been granted four months' leave of absence on medical certificate, and Lieutenant P. A. Smunthwaite for five months.

LIEUTENANT D. B. THOMSON, S.C., has been granted a year's furlough.

DURING the absence of General Budgen, Colonel H. P. Thornton, R.A., will officiate on the local staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

COLONEL G. C. HOGG has been appointed Deputy Quarter-Master General, vice Colonel Jopp.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr E H Elsworthy	Mr Murarkal
Revd R J Brandon	Mr Madden
Mrs Shewan	Mr H C Donovan
Bishop Thoburn	Mr W Hilton
Mr W Rhode James	Mr Townsend
The Revd C P Hard	Private J H Hannon
Capt Rossiter	Mr C Grant
Mrs Hogg and ayah	Mr J F C Kirby
Lieut H A Moore	Mr Whitton
Miss Small	Mr E Lizeula

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F D Couchman	Mr Byramjee
Surgn-Genl and Mrs Webb	Mr and Mrs A Hancock
Lieut H G Benn	Mr J Ford
Mr G I R Rayment	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Hodding	Mr Shaw
Capt H E Irwin	Mr S Jolenberg

FOR SUEZ.—Mr R T Denne

FOR ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Muncherjee Eduljee, child and ayah	Revd N R W Gardiner
Two Messrs M Eduljee	Mr M F Dias

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, 6th June.

FOR LONDON—Mr George Stanley, Mr J Padbury, Mr J Banks, Mr W H Brown, Mr and Mrs W Gott, Mr H G Gould, and Mr and Mrs O S Boyce, child and infant.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut L A Forbes, Mr Williams, Mr T M English, Mr F W English, Mr J J Green, Mr J Monteath, Dr Wilkins, Mr P F D Carr, Mr T H Lowniski, Capt C Western, Mr M G Wilkins, Lieut R A F Kingscote, Mr Gordon Canning, Mr Oppenheimer, Mr E K Reinold, and Surg-Maj A Cameron.

Per s.s. Bokhara, Captain P. Case, on 13th June.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W[illegible], Mr Coombes, Mr J Bowle,

SEQUEL TO THE BANK OF BENGAL FORGERY.

THE hearing of the case, in which Mr. Edward Murray Slater, constituted attorney for the Bank of Bengal, is charged by the complainant, Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, with defamation, was resumed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeathani, prosecuted, whilst Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

The cross-examination of Abdool Latiff Baladina was continued.

Mr. Craigie: One of the terms of the arrangement made at the Bank with regard to the s.s. Tanjore was that all expenses should be paid by you and the complainant?—I don't know whether it was. The agreement is in black and white.

Mr. Craigie: If you and the complainant did not pay for them, whose duty was it?—As the steamer was mine, I and the complainant had to pay for them. These expenses were paid from the realisation of the freight and passage-money With the exception of the freight and passage-money I have no money, out of which the expenses can be paid. I do not know that my partner is heavily indebted to the Bank of Bengal.

Mr. Branson objected to Mr. Craigie's asking the witness whether the complainant had endored a number of bills on the Bank of Bengal since it assumed the appearance of a fact which was not yet proved. A further objection was raised by the learned counsel for the prosecution, on the question of the complainant being largely indebted to the Bank which he was unable to pay, on the ground of its irrelevancy and unfairness. The Magistrate overruled the point under discussion.

Witness continues: The expenses of the ship to Jeddah have not been paid either by me or the complainant.

Mr. Craigie: Do you know what the complainant has done with the passage-money and the freight?—He showed me the accounts. The complainant has spent the money. I have not got the account here. This account was furnished to me by the complainant after he was served with a solicitor's letter.

Mr. Craigie: Why did you send the solicitor's letter to the complainant?—To let me see the account. That account is in my office. I have seen the general accounts of the company, but I don't know the total sum of money received for freight and passage-money by the complainant.

Mr. Craigie: Has the complainant paid any portion of the freight and passage-money he received to you?—He paid me about Rs. 500 only, which came out of the freight and passage-money.

Mr. Craigie: How do you know that it was out of the freight and passage-money?—Because I saw the item in the accounts, But I do not know whether the freight and passage-money have been expended upon anything besides the expenses of the ship to Jedda and back.

Mr. Craigie: The account you asked for from the complainant was for the expenses of the s. s. Tanjore to Jeddah and back?—Yes.

Mr. Branson objected to the correspondence being put in, which was written on behalf of the witness to the complainant by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson. The Magistrate, however, admitted the correspondence.

Witness continues: I have not got the separate account of the last voyage referred to in the letter of the 20th of May.

Mr. Branson objected to the cross-examination of Mr. Craigie on the accounts of the freight and passage-money of the s. s. Tanjore.

Mr. Craigie: Has the whole of the passage and freight money been spent on the expenses of the voyage from and to Jeddah?—It has been spent on account of Messrs. Baladina and Co.

Mr. Branson: Who asked you to write that solicitor's letter of the 20th of May? Was it Mr. Slater?—I think Mr. Slater did tell me. But I don't exactly remember, since many things have passed between me and Mr. Slater since.

Mr. Branson, in pressing the question, reminded the witness that prevaricating on his part amounted to contempt of court.

The Witness continues: Mr. Slater told me to send the letter through my solicitors to the complainant for the accounts of the vessel's last voyage. I sit in the same room of the complainant, and his accounts are open to my inspection whenever I please.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie.—Mr. Slater told me to obtain an account from the company. When I was asked to get the account I served the complainant with a notice through my solicitors.

Heerjee Manockjee Tuback, the next witness, said: I have been a shroff in the Bengal Bank for the last twenty-four years doing the outside business. I know Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, and his office in Apollo Street. In consequence of instructions given me by Mr. Slater I took a letter to the complainant in April last.

Mr. Craigie: Was the letter addressed to Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy?—Yes. But I did not find him at his office. I waited there for about fifteen minutes, but he did not come. I delivered the letter to his clerk, and received his receipt in my letter book. After delivering the letter I returned to the Bank, and reported its delivery to Mr. Slater on the same day. I went a second time to the complainant's office between 3 and 4 p.m., but did not find him. The following day, went to the complainant's office in the morning, and saw the complainant telling him that Mr. Slater wanted to see him. He told me that he had received the letter and would call on Mr. Slater. But as he had not come up to that time I was again desired by Mr. Slater to summon the complainant to Mr. Slater's office. I also went to the office of one Kungilal, where I found the complainant and his clerk.

Mr. Craigie: Did you tell the complainant anything?—I informed him that Mr. Slater wanted to see him.

Mr. Craigie: Did Mr. Slater ask you to point out the complainant's office?—Yes. But he was not found there; his clerk was there. I went with Mr. Craigie's bailiff to the complainant's house, but did not find him.

The examination of witnesses was here concluded, and Mr. Branson, in addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution, reviewed the whole of the evidence from the opening of the case and submitted that there was no justification for the defamatory statement, which Mr. Slater had made in his letter to Hajee Joosub Latif Baladina concerning the complainant.

The Magistrate here intimated that he would deliver judgment at 3 o'clock on the 2nd proximo.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank for the purpose of electing an auditor in the place of Mr. N. S. Symons, who has gone to Europe. Mr. C. Douglas, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. Messrs. R. Baumbach and H. W. Jones were proposed for the vacant auditorship, Mr. R. Baumbach was elected.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL TRIP TO DEOLALEE.

THE following sums have been received since the appeal published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 28th instant:—

	Rs.
Mrs. Graham Lynn	10
Major F.	10
Mr. R. H. Baker	30
Rev. F. N. Hill	15
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook	15
Anonymous, per Rev. W. E. Scott	15
Mr. F. W. Peterson	30
	125
Amount previously acknowledged	440
	Rs. 565

KHAN BAHADUR A. D. HASSANALLY EFFENDI has been appointed a member of Karachi Port Trust, in succession to Khan Sahib Faiz Mahomed Fatehally.

AT the approaching Consistory next month the Pope will communicate the result of the negotiations between the Curia and General Simmons relative to the Maltese question. On the same occasion the Bishop of Malta will be made an Archbishop, thus obtaining superiority over all the Catholic bishops in the English Colonies.

IT was rumoured before the mail left that the Dowager Queen of Portugal, D. Maria Pia, has expressed her intention of visiting India, with her younger son, Prince D. Affonso, on the occasion of the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier in December next. The Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has sent out invitations to his suffragans to be present at the ceremony, and no doubt many other prelates of the Indian hierarchy will attend

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. DACCA.

THE following is an abstract of passage of the s.s. Govino from London to Bombay, written by Commander F. F. Gellatly, and contains a reference to the loss of the B. I. s.s. Dacca, which sailed from the Royal Albert Dock at 6 a.m. on the 27th April. After shipping a quantity of gunpowder at Gravesend the Govino passed Dover at 9 p.m.; fine weather down Channel to Portland. Thence to Cape Finisterre. Fresh to strong S. E. to S. W. gales, after which fine weather was experienced along the coast of Portugal and through the Mediterranean. Arrived at Malta at 10 p.m. on the 8th May. After coaling proceeded at 6 a.m. on the 9th May. Fine weather to Port Said, arriving at 5 p.m. on the 13th May. Coaled, passed through the Canal, and sailed from Suez at 6 p.m. on the 14th. Fine calm and clear weather in the north part of Red Sea and Gulf of Suez. On the 16th May, at 10 a.m., made the Deedalus Shoal Lighthouse, bearing S. E., and observed three steamers, at some distance apart, to the N. E. of the shoal, and on closer scrutiny, observed one of them with her forepart under water as far as the bridge, and immediately afterwards she sank head first. I altered the course at once, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster and found the Wilson Line steamer Rosario with a number of boats alongside, (The Bedouin Line steamer Hedjad was also cruising about,) after asking the Rosario if they required any assistance, and being answered in the negative, I proceeded on my course, shortly afterwards passed a boat manned by an officer and crew, and hailed the officer, who reported that the British India Line steamer Dacca had foundered, after having struck the Deedalus Shoal, passengers and crew all saved. The boat then proceeded towards the Lighthouse, which was about one mile off. Most of the passengers of the ill-fated vessel were clustered round the Deedalus Lighthouse, but from the movements I observed, I think, they would be taken back to Suez by the Rosario as the Decca sank in deep water, no danger to navigation need be apprehended. The remainder of the passage through the Red Sea was fine. Passed Perim Island at 5-15 p. m. on the 20th May, and from thence to the meridian off Cape Guardafui, had variable winds and very heavy squalls and rain. When passing Aden the land was enveloped in heavy black nimbus clouds and rain. From the Gulf of Aden to Bombay the wind has been moderate to fresh from the south-west with a moderate S. W. sea. Arrived at Bombay at 9 a.m. on the 29th May. The Govino brings a general cargofrom Antwerp and London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following excerpts from minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 27th instant are sent to us for publication:—

Read letter from the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort, dated 21st May, requesting the Trustees' permission to be absent from their meetings for seven months, or for such period as he may be absent from Bombay, as he is proceeding to England on 23rd May.

Resolution.—Leave for seven months is granted. The Chamber of Commerce to be asked to elect a person to act as a trustee during the absence of the Hon'ble A. F. Beaufort.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 17th May, appointing Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., resigned.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

On the motion of the Chairman of the meeting Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., was appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment Committee and the Land and Railways Committee.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 30th April, forwarding a report by the committee composed of the Acting Assistant Port Officer, Captain P. Jones, I.M., Harbour Master Mr. Thorburn, and Assistant Conservator Mr. Mackay, on the life-boats Kennery and Prongs. Read further report by the above committee, dated 13th May, describing the boats and the repairs required by them. They recommend that the Prongs life-boat be retained in preference to the Kennery, as they consider that she would be infinitely better than the Kennery for service in bad weather, and that the cost of repairs to render her efficient would not be extensive. Read memo. by the Port Officer, dated 14th May, requesting that the Prongs life-boat be put in repairs at as early a date as possible in view to her services being available in case of accident in the approaching monsoon. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 22nd May, submitting an estimate of the cost of repairs required by the Prongs, amounting to Rs. 805.

Resolution.—The Prongs life-boat should be repaired at an estimated cost of Rs. 805, and tenders invited for the purchase of the Kennery life-boat.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 15th May, enquiring whether the Trustees have any objection to the public conveyance stand at the entrance to the Prince's Dock being located in the middle of the street. Read report by the Dock Superintendent, dated 22nd May, stating that the streets at the entrance to the dock are not sufficiently wide to allow of the suggested change without seriously interfering with the large traffic leaving and entering the docks.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent in accordance with the Dock Superintendent's report.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer No. B-563, dated 22nd May, reporting that the B. I. S. N. Co. s.s. Sirsa arrived on the night of the 19th inst., with fire in her mainhold; that the Harbour Master boarded and attended her, and the captain and agents made the necessary arrangements for the safety of the vessel. The Port Officer states that the vessel is now off Mazagon, and that the fire has been quite extinguished.

Statement of town duty collected for the Municipality during April last. The collection amounts to Rs. 105,149-14-0 against Rs. 91,300-14-9 in April, 1889.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd May 1890.	For week ending 23rd May 1889.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	31
" " out of "	27	38
" transported	68	16
" attended to	3	6

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 23rd May, 1890.	For week ending 23rd May 1889.
Vessels entered	10	6
" left	10	10
" remaining in dock	9	9

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	9	11
" left	10	10
" remaining in dock	6	11

THE PROCTOR SIMS-CHHAGAN SOONDERJI LIBEL CASE.

THE following is the further evidence given by Mr. Chaghanlal in this case:—In the issue of 27th December, 1886, in commenting on the mismanagement in the Bhownagar State, I had recommended that a good man like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should be appointed Dewan of Bhownagar. The materials of the book, the intended publication, of which was announced in the issue of the 5th July, 1886, were to be supplied by the accused. The accused had agreed to purchase six hundred English and six hundred Gazerati copies; and a Nagar had promised to purchase some two thousand copies for me. I do not wish to give out the name of the Nagar. The book was to be published in another's name. There were more than 4,000 subscribers for the book. The principal purchasers were the accused and the aforesaid Nagar. The latter two having failed to keep their word, the book could not be published. I had not then given out the name of Chhagan. I have given it out as I am compelled to do so. In the defamation case against the *Rast Goftar* I had given out the name of Odevji Jetsi under pressure by the Court, because in his name the book was to be published. The accused had given me that name; and consequently the same was mentioned by me. I cannot say if the passage which has been just read out to me from the notes of the case against *Rast Goftar* is correct or otherwise. I cannot say without perusing the evidence signed by me in the case against Mr. Kabraji whether I was considered by the Court as *nadar*. I had taken a copy of the finding in the above case, but I had given it to my Vakil without reading it. I have never written to any karbhari with the view of extorting money. I have not written to Mr. Laxmidass Khimji to get me money from any State or any body. I have not attempted to purchase any house by dishonest means. I have not asked from Laxmidass Khimji any pecuniary assistance. I might have written against Jamnagar. Nobody from Jamnagar had come to me; and I have received no money from there. I do not believe in the existence of Editors' Association in this place. Laxmidass Khimji's letters have not appeared in the *Rajyabhakta*, but if they have appeared, I am not aware.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A FENCING master, Signor Salafia, has invented an arm which combines the qualities of sabre and sword, and is writing a pamphlet to explain the mode of using it. The idea of a single arm was conceived by Salafia and another Sicilian, Signor Arista, unknown to each other in the year 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, at the Municipal Offices, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, presiding. The following members were also present:—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S.O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jamabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hasanbhai Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, and Jaya Karadi Linga, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, and Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Shivaji Dhurmaji, and J. P. Watson.

THE PAWAI WATER.

The President reminded the Corporation that the question before them when they adjourned was Dr. Blaney's motion, which was as follows:—

"That the water collected in the Pawai Reservoir during the present year be not supplied to the public until it has been examined by special sanitary experts and pronounced free from danger to public health. That the President of the Corporation be requested to communicate to Government the wish of the Corporation. That the Sanitary Commissioner and the Chemical Analyser to Government be associated with the Health Officer of Bombay in examining and reporting on the quality of the Pawai water—(*a*) at its source, (*b*) immediately after it has been passed through the Bhundarwada filters, and (*c*) at some of the house taps farthest from the Bhunderwada Reservoir. That on the receipt of the report of the sanitary experts the President of the Corporation be authorised to call a meeting of urgency to consider that report."

Mr. Carroll as the member who had moved an adjournment was called upon to continue the discussion. He said that he intended to frame an amendment to the proposition. He thought that Dr. Blaney deserved the greatest credit and the thanks of this Corporation for the manner in which he had, on every possible occasion, brought forward the question of the purity of the water-supply, and the sanitation of the town. There was no one, he considered, who had devoted more time and thought to that matter, and his action had undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on this Corporation, as it had directed a great deal of attention to the important subjects of water-supply and sanitation. But in this matter he thought Dr. Blaney had been rather inconsistent. He had been foremost in

Committee that they hurried on the scheme without giving it that consideration which its magnitude and importance deserved. Having forced that scheme on the committee, he failed to understand why Dr. Blaney should now have to say anything against it. When he forced that scheme on the committee, he must thave been fully aware what the quality of the Pawai Reservoir would be. Having asked them to accept the scheme, it was now too late in the day to come before the Corporation and say that water collected in the reservoir should not be supplied during the present year until it had been examined and reported upon as being fit for human consumption. Nobody could say with any amount of certainty as to when these experts would be able to examine and report upon the water. Where was the use of spending four lakhs of rupees, when they did not intend to use water impounded in the Pawai valley during the present year? If water contained in the Vehar and Tulsi reservoirs was pronounced to be unwholesome, what would be the opinion of the experts with regard to water, which would be impounded for the first time in the Pawai valley? It would be remembered that when water was drawn from the Tulsi Lake soon after its completion, it was so heavily charged with vegetable matter that the late Rao Saheb Mandlick once remarked at the meeting of the Corporation that he would not allow his dog to drink that water. That water had now been used for many years without in any way affecting the health of the inhabitants of the town. The Pawai water would also be pure in course of time, and there would be no danger in using that water, particularly after it was submitted to a process of filtration, before it was emptied either into the Vehar or the Tulsi lake. The corporation would perhaps be surprised to hear that their Engineer proposed to spend about six lakhs of rupees for additional filter-beds at Vehar and at Bhundarwada and also at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and where these filter-beds had been completed and brought into use, there would not be the slightest danger arising from the use of water from Pawai.

Mr. Cotton said that it struck him as strange that they should be asked to go and ask for an opinion which they know already, and which must have been known to Dr. Blaney. They had been told that the Tansa water was bad, and so unless Dr. Blaney knew that this Pawai water was better than Tansa he ought to be certain that the Pawai water would be condemned. They had been told that the Engineer was taking steps to purify the water. From a business point of view, the proposition seemed to be out of all reason.

Dr. Macconachie said that he had taken much interest in the analysis of water; but he found in this country that there was seldom any water fit to drink, if the ordinary rules of water analysis were observed. He found that the Chemical Analyser pronounced very few waters to be drinkable, and that water, which was said to be good, always came from long distances, when the water had undergone the process of oxydation. He had asked his *hamal* to try and collect some specimens from his tap that morning. At this point Dr. Maconachie drew out from his pocket a duster and a handkerchief with large green stains, fringed with brown, from his pocket, amidst laughter. His *hamal* had collected the specimens by placing these articles over the mouth of the tap, which was open, and the members could see for themselves what had been collected. That was the quality of the water they were drinking at the present moment. They were told that most Indian water was unfit for human consumption, as it contained so much organic matter; yet he had always found the worse the water was declared to be the lower the death-rate was. (Laughter.) The real question before them was whether they should drink Pawai water or not. It was supposed that the Vehar Lake would run dry next year, and they would have no water to drink. The result of this would be that the people would have to drink the water in the wells here, which was simply undiluted sewage. Surely it would be better to drink the Pawai water, to purify which several attempts would be made. He did not see the use of the proposition or of the amendment as he did not see the use of testing the water. If they must drink the water, what was the use of sending the matter before a committee of gentlemen who were absolutely certain to say that the water was impure?

The Municipal Commissioner said that he hoped the Corporation distinctly realized the issue before them. The alternative was not Pawai or Vehar, but it was Pawai or wells and tanks.

Dr. Blaney: No, no.

The Commissioner, continuing, said that the alternative was to let Pawai run to waste and to suffer from a water-famine. If they were prepared to run the risk he would advise them to vote for the proposition, if they were not prepared to run the risk to vote for the amendment,

Dr. Blaney, in his reply, said that he had heard with surprise a medical gentleman at that table give them the doctrine that the more impure the water was the better would be the public health! That same gentleman had said that it would be a terrible thing for the public of Bombay to drink well water. He knew nothing about the history of well water; but he (Dr. Blaney) would not say anything about it as he thought it would be better for him to remain impressed with his youthful ideas on this point. (Laughter). If a discussion of this sort had taken place in Europe, the hearers would have been amazed. He (Dr. Blaney) had put forward a reasonable proposition, and he had been attacked as the man who made Pawai. (Laughter.) He would only mention in that connection that he had spent three days with Mr. Tomlinson to see how the Ewur water might be brought in. The gentlemen there seemed to think that he had brought forward an unusual resolution: he submitted that it was a perfectly reasonable one. He did not expect to have the reply given which it had been suggested he did. He considered their Health Officer and the other gentlemen he named in his proposition to be reasonable men. If they passed that resolution, and that committee was appointed, what would happen would be that comparative analyses would be taken of Pawai water, and the other water brought into Bombay. These analyses would be made at the reservoirs, at the filter-beds, and at the houses. It was true that water in India contained a certain amount of organic matter; but there were points, at which it was good, at which it was indifferent, and at which it was bad, and he did think that the gentlemen he had mentioned would tell them what the Pawai water was. After that there would be nothing easier than for the Corporation to ask the Commissioner to go on with the scheme. He had already won half the battle as the Engineer was going to send this water into Bombay direct by the 32-inch main, and it was not going to be pumped into Vehar, and they should remember that at Bhanderwada they could filter only half the water that was brought in by the 32-inch main. He had thought that it would only be fair and reasonable that Dr. Weir should have the other gentlemen associated with him in this matter. If they passed this resolution, it would lie on their records, as one of foresight and one of which they need never be ashamed.

The amendment of Mr. Carroll was then put to the meeting, and carried by a large majority.

WIDENING OF STREETS.

Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan proposed:—"That the Municipal Committee for widening and improving the streets of Bombay be requested to make a report to the Corporation, at the end of every quarter, mentioning the improvements carried out during the month, as well as those in hand, and the new improvements suggested during the quarter.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha moved an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed till the new budget estimates were before the Corporation.

The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

THE silk industry of Japan is rapidly becoming a much more formidable rival of Europe than it has been in the past. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* states that new plantations are being laid out and new firms and companies are beginning business, improvements being constantly effected. The exportation of the raw silk is being largely increased, and, in addition, the goods woven in Japanese looms are finding their way to Europe and America, where the fabrics are in constantly-increasing demand. In 1889 the value of raw silk exported was $26,322,900, as against $25,899,700 in the previous year. In manufactured silks the trade grows year by year. At present, the United States is the best customer for these goods, but England, France, Germany, Canada, and Australia, also make heavy demands upon the trade.

Holloway's Ointment.—The great climatic variations which soldiers and sailors experience render them liable to a variety of diseases, the development of which is favoured by exposure and hardships—often, it is to be feared, by their own carelessness as well. Holloway's remedies afford a safe and easy means of cure for those constitutional and local maladies which are so frequently engendered by residence in unhealthy climates and by incautious living. The Ointment is a wonderfully healing application, as it cleanses the surface of foul sores and ulcers, soothes the throbbing and pain in cases of inflammation, and checks the progress of skin diseases. The Pills purify the blood, cleanse the liver, and remove all noxious matter from the system.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th May are published in yesterday's *Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River Kotri on 25th 6 feet 11 inches; last year same date 9 feet 11 inches. Late spring crops in good condition. Harvesting continues. Kharif sowings progressing. Cattle in good condition, except in Karachi and Kohistan. Fodder supply moderate.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 9 inches same date last year. Rabi harvesting over, Late crops flourishing. Agriculture stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Rabi havesting over, except in three northern talukas. Kharif operations in progress. Condition of cattle fair, except in Shahdadpur, where pasturage is scarce for want of rain. Locusts in Sakran taluka; no damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Flight of locusts passed across the Thul Taluka from west to east and alighted in the Kashmor Taluka; no damage reported.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—Preparation of land for next season's crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Clearing of fields for monsoon sowings continues. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Preparation of lands for the next season in progress. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Preparation for the next season in progress. Prices of food-grains steady.

Nasik—Rain 9 cents at Sinnar, 50 at Chandor, and 33 at Malegaon. Lands being prepared for the coming season. Cattle poor in Sinnar, Dindori and Peint, owing to the scantiness of water. Wheat and rice slightly cheaper in Nandgaon and Peint respectively. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature *nil* on the 21st, 22nd and 24th; 1° warm on the 23rd, 25th and 26th; and 2° warm on the 27th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 26th and 27th: wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 22nd.

Tanna.—Sky cloudy. Ground being cleared and prepared for monsoon sowings. Agricultural stock healthy.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 26th May 1890).—Rain 4 cents. Ground being prepared for kharif crops.

Poona.—Land is being prepared for the approaching season throughout the district. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 5 cents at Nagar. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Land is being prepared for next season in seven talukas. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—Rain at Barsi 10 and Karmala 91 cents; none elsewhere. Land still leing prepard for next season's sowings. Agricultural stock generally in tolerably good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Satara.—Preparations for next season in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bijapur 2 inches 2 cents with heavy gale, Sindgi 4, Bagalkot 68, and Hungund 10 cents. Ploughing operations continue. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 13 cents; total 1 inch 43 cents. Lands being prepared for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Want of rain much felt in 5 talukas.

Kanara.—Slight rain in 3 talukas. Tilling and sowing for rice crop generally progressing. Sugarcane plants thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 25 cents. Lands being prepared for monsoon crops. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot.

Baroda.—The lands are being prepared for the monsoon crops. Scarcity of water for cattle is felt in some parts of Kadi Division.

General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara and Kathiawar; it is urgently required in five talukas of Dharwar. Standing late crops good. Harvesting completed, except in two districts. Preparations for next season's early crops progressing in most districts, and sowing in Karachi and Kanara. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Hyderabad, 1 of Nasik, and 2 of Poona. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas of Karachi, 1 of Hyderabad, and 3 of Nasik. Water scarce in 3 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Baroda.

RARE BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS

THE great library of the late Sir Edward Sullivan which was to be sold last Monday, was one of the finest and one of the generally, most important collections of books that have come to the hammer since the Syston Park sale. The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland was an ardent bibliophil and a connoisseur in bindings. Hence the richness of his library in fine examples of Bedford, Rogers Payne, and other eminent bookbinders. An especial feature of the library is a remarkable series of Aldines and Elzevirs. Greek and Latin classics generally are very well represented. In addition to the books there are a few engravings and a small, but choice, collection of autographs. Among the latter are letters of Southey, Byron, Campbell, Moor, Goethe, Lamartine, Fenelon, Leigh Hunt, Thackeray, and Tennyson. There are also a few historic MSS., including signatures of Sir Walter Raleigh, Oliver Cromwell, and William III., besides letters of Nelson, Wellington, Macaulay, Palmerston, Canning and other statesmen. But by far the most interesting of the MSS., is the autograph of "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled." Accompanying the verses is an account of the battle of Bannockburn, in Burns's own handwriting, signed. It will be interesting to see whether this supremely interesting relic of the great poetic genius of Scotland will return to its native country, after its long exile in Ireland. It will be something of a reflection on Scotch love of literature, if not on Scotch patriotism, should it not.

Turning to the books, one of the most remarkable is a splendid copy, bound by Bedford, of Hollinshed's "Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland," two vols., black letter. Copies of the first or "Shakespeare edition" of this chronicle, of which this is one, are extremely rare. It was brought out in 1577, the next edition, of 1586-7, varying considerably in the language, and omitting the woodcuts. Another rare book is "Purchas" Hakluytus Posthumus; or Purchas, His Pilgrims," a book of travels, published in 1625-26. This is an unusually fine copy, bound by J. Clarke. Among the long series of Shakespeares, is one second impression copy, from Dr. Hawtrey and Sir William Tite's libraries. "Coryat's Crudities," a farrago of travel in various countries in Europe, is a work one does not often come across; it turns up here in an unusually fine copy, red morocco, by Bedford. Altogether there is not a more interesting work in the whole library than the collection of Mdme. de Sevigne's letters, comprising letters and portraits of nearly all the celebrities of the time of Louis XIV. Turning over the pages of the twelve volumes containing this remarkable collection of literary and historic curiosities, the reader is soon lost in the thought and the ideas, the schemes and the intrigues of the great period of French history. First editions are to be found in this library in large numbers; among others we notice a copy of the first edition of vols. I. and II. of Maximilian Duc de Sully's "Memoires des Sages et Royales œconomies Domestiques, Politiques, et Militaires de Henry le Grand." Vol. I. contains an addendum in the duke's own handwriting. There are also first editions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and poems; examples of the first edition of Goldsmith's books are very few.

Among the finer specimens of binding, to take a few out of very many, is Roger Payne's masterpiece, a bible, in bright blue morocco; the tooling of the sides is rich in the extreme, as Payne himself remarks in his bill, the original of which is inserted in this copy, "The outsides finished in the richest and most elegant taste, and richer and more exact than any book that I ever bound." A very fine example of the 16th century floreated binding is the Sunderland Livy, appearing now in the Sullivan library; calf, in contemporary Dutch style. French binding of the early 17th century is splendidly illustrated in a "Silius Italicus," from the library of Margaret de Valois. The ornamentation is chiefly floral, marguerites within wreaths. Examples of Francis Bedford's binding are so numerous that it is difficult to select any for special mention. None, at any rate, surpass the binding of the Gosford copy of Sir W. Sterling's commentary on Erasmus; while the two volumes of Rogers (Italy and Poems), citron morocco, covered with minute gold tooling, relieved by variegated leather, leave nothing that the most dilettanti connoisseur in book-binding could desire. From these few specimens taken here and there, some idea may be gathered of the quality of this library, while its extent may be guessed from the sale covering 21 days, the catalogue making a bulky volume of 369 pages.

THE *New York World* has offered to receive any number of new plays which writers ambitious of dramatic renown may choose to send in, and undertakes that the piece which is adjudged the best shall be produced with due care at the well-known Union-square Theatre. The only conditions are that the copy submitted must be "type-written," and that the piece shall not require any unusual kind of scenery. Here is a great chance for the unacted.

THE QUEEN AND THE BEARS.

OUT of the little greengrocer's shop in Oxford-street, Windsor, two strange figures emerged as the sun went down. One of them carried a large basket of vegetables, and the two were followed by a jubilant train of juvenile admirers. Picturesquely clothed in loose dark-blue blouses, ditto trowsers shaped *a la gigot*, and felt tennis hats, whose wide brims surrounded the dark sunburnt faces, they might well have served an artist as a striking model. Opposite the greengrocer's shop they turned into a low doorway—young Oxford-street remaining outside as close to the door as possible—and there, in a common lodging-house (writes our representative), I had a talk with Galy Paul Tristan and Joseph Barat, the two bear-keepers who recently performed before an admiring group of Royal spectators in the grand quadrangle at Windsor, and a day or two before made their bear go through his performances, under the giant elms of the Long Walk, before her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert Edward.

"You would like to see the bears? With pleasure, with pleasure. Only one of them is back, but the others will be here immediately, and meanwhile come and see Lambert. He is the youngest, only six months old, but he is the one who first performed before the Queen. It was towards evening, and we were coming home through the Park *mon camarade et moi*" (whereat *mon camarade* felt it incumbent upon him to wipe his hands somewhere behind his back, and then shake hands with me), "when a carriage with an old lady and a gentleman met us. I saw her give orders that the carriage should stop, and began to make Lambert work." (They always talk of their bears' performances as *travailler*.) "Of course, we remained at a respectful distance, on account of the horses, because some horses, like some people, are more nervous than others, and get restive when our animals come near them. But I had not the slightest idea who the lady was till a gentleman, who knew a little French, told me, 'C'est sa Majeste' la Reine d'Angleterre.' Sacre Dieu! how we worked then before Mdme. la Reine! No, she did not talk to us, but she smiled and nodded, and kept us at work for nearly a quarter of an hour, and then the gentleman with her gave us a present, and we went home."

"That was on Friday, and on Monday morning the monsieur came from the chateau and asked us to come up. Yes, we all went—all the six of us—and the bears worked splendidly. It was morning, you see, and they were not tired then. When we got into the courtyard the windows just above were opened, and Mdme. la Beine, and some other ladies and gentlemen, and some little children, leant out and watched us. And weren't they all delighted! The children shouted and laughed, and they all nodded and applauded. It was beautiful to see. They didn't talk. I don't think they know our language, but one of our party, Jean Barat—he is the eldest—knows English. He has been in America for three years, working with his bear, and the Americans were wonderfully pleased with him. But wait till he comes in with Belle—*C'est Bill en Anglais*—and then you will understand why they admired him. Belle is three years old—magnificent—and he is never tired. The second one is called Marie; she's a year old, and very clever; they'll be here in a minute. They've gone to the college across the bridge, to perform before *messieurs leseleves*." (I write under correction from Etonians, for is it not the Spaniard from beyond the Pyrenees who accuses the son of the Midi of being an inveterate teller of fibs, while the man of the Midi returns the compliment?) "The masters told Jean Barat he must not come till after lessons, because *messieurs leselves* have their thoughts too much distracted during the rest of the day if they see the bears between lessons. Oh, don't they know French at the college, the masters and the pupils! It is truly remarkable. But come and see Lambert."

Behind the house, in a little outhouse as clean and neat as the rest of the "Prince of Wales" common lodging-house, chained against the wall by a thin chain, the one end of which was attached—bear-fashion—to a ring in Lambert's swarthy muzzle, lay the youngest of the three animals, who seemed indeed a modern version of the old story of the "big huge bear, the middle-sized bear, and the tiny, wee little bear." He was terribly tired after a long day's work, and rolled over from side to side, his liberal supper having hardly been touched. "It isn't that he has done too much work," replied his patron, "but it is the pavement which he can't stand yet. Remember, he's only a youngster Marie and Belle never know what it is to be tired. But all the same I must show you what he can do. 'Ca ne lui fait rien. Allez, Lambert!'" (Whether it was from sheer respect for the beast that had "worked" before the Queen, or whether it was from natural politeness, I cannot tell, but Joseph never once addressed Lambert in the familiar *tu*; it was *vous* and "s'il vous plait," from first to last). Out came the tired, wee little bear; its small, bloodshot eyes looked somewhat questioningly at the master, but it showed its affection to him at once by caressing him, unbidden, with its grey, unwieldy paws, and looked up to him with a dog-like trust. Joseph stood by, admiring, explaining, and grinning from ear to ear. And on the uneven stone pavement in the courtyard, before a small crowd of tramps who had turned into the lodging-house for the night, Lambert performed, saluted in a most graceful manner, turned somersaults, went out a-hunting, and was shot dead because "vous avez chasse fort mal," and the punishment for such a crime must be capital.

"Where do Lambert and his brethren hail from?" I asked, after shaking hands (or ought I to say pawa?) with the young performer.—"From the Pyrenees. Our home is at Erce, in the department of l'Ariege, and it is high up in the forest of the Hautes Pyrenees, where the bears have their lairs. We catch them when they are quite young, because they could not be trained afterwards. The Government pays us 100f. and upwards for a cub, and much more if we shoot an old beast, because they are dangerous and do much damage. How we catch them? Well, we go up into the mountains, taking with us some meat. The raw meat of any dead animal will do. First we find the bear's lair, and then put a small piece of the meat near it, dragging the rest along the ground some considerable distance. The old bears come out, scent the meat, and follow the track. As soon as they are gone we get the little ones, put them into a bag, and carry them off before the old animals come home. We always take a gun with us for a case of need, but it is not often required."

"Where do you keep them in winter?"—"At home, in a shed, where they do nothing but sleep, sleep, sleep. On a fine day we take them out for exercise, but they don't do any work during the winter. And we ourselves? Why we are cultivateurs; we have our own or our parents little farm to work on, or we work as day labourers for others. But when spring comes, and the sun shines with a yellow light, we throw up farming and go abroad. All the summer we stay away with our *betes*, and in autumn we go back. We embarked at Bordeaux nearly two months ago, and got to Soutonton (Southampton) on March 19. Since then we have worked a good deal. At Croydon we stayed for three weeks, going about to different places. No one molested us, and no one asked to see our papers though, as I will show you, they are in good order. In France the police are eternally asking for our papers, but in this country they don't ask often.

"Do your bears ever attempt to injure you in a fit of temper, or when they are not in good health?"—"But they are always in good health; nothing ails them; they get plenty of good food—they eat anything we eat ourselves: bread, vegetables, and, when we have it, meat—and plenty of exercise; why should they not be well? As to their temper, it is perfect. They are as docile as lambs, and they love us very much." "N'estce pas, mon garcon, vous et moi, nous sommes des amis?" said the young peasant; his black, flashing eyes turned to the bear, who wagged his head, and took a caramel from his master's lips. Then Lambert went back to bed with a contented growl, and the swarm of urchins that had been pressing against the wooden fence, trying to get a peep at the animal through the cracks between the boards, turned suddenly into the street, whence came the noise of a large crowd, and of a curious, monotonous sing-song. "Hè lá, lá, hou, houplá! hou, houplá!" it went on. "Voila les autres!" cried our good friend Joseph. Yes, there they were, all four of them, with knapsacks and umbrellas strapped across their back, blue blouses, and battered felt hats; two magnificent specimens of the famous brown bear of the Pyrenees were with them, dancing a kind of war-dance down the street in order to keep at a respectful distance the great multitude which followed in their wake; Belles great bulk stood magnificently out against the glowing sky; Marie walked sturdily along, leaning on a stout cudgel; Oxford-street was in raptures, and from the low door of the "Prince of Wales" Tristan and Barat junior waved their hats in right courtly fashion, and shouted, "Adieu, adieu, mais au revoir."

THE three things which a Tammany leader most dreads are, according to the New York *Nation*, "the penitentiary, honest industry, and biography." The first two he may by good luck escape; but painstaking and courageous reformers can always write his biography. The power of "the gang" who have now possession of the municipal government of New York is, we are assured, due solely to the fact that their biographies have not yet been published.

HOW TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

MR. CARNEGIE having already, in his articles on the Gospel of Wealth, told us what to do with fortunes when we have got them, now turns to tell us how to get them. His hints on this subject are published in the *New York Tribune*, from which the following extracts are taken:—

THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY RISE FROM THE RANKS.

As an initial encouragement, Mr. Carnegie reminds us that the present captains of industry all rose from the ranks. He enumerates the best known industrial establishments in the States, and says:—

Every one of these great works was founded and managed by mechanics men who served their apprenticeship. The list could be greatly extended, and if we were to include those which were created by men who entered life as office-boys or clerks, we should embrace almost every famous manufacturing concern in the country. Edison, for instance, was a telegraph operator. Corliss, of Corliss engine; Cheney, of Cheney silk; Roebling, of wire fame; Spreckels, in sugar refining—all and many more captains of industry—were poor boys with natural aptitude, to whom a regular apprenticeship was scarcely necessary. In banking and finance it is an oft-repeated story that our Stanfords, Rockefellers, Goulds, Sages, Fields, Dillons, Seligmans, Wilsons, and Huntingtons came from the ranks. The millionaires who are in active control started as poor boys, and were trained in that sternest but most efficient of all schools—poverty.

HOW TO FAIL IN BUSINESS: TO GO TO COLLEGE.

Mr. Carnegie is full of encouragement for those who can manage to start as office boys. But for those of us who have been consigned to schools and colleges he is less hopeful:—

I asked a city banker to give me a few names of presidents and vice presidents and cashiers of our great New York City banks who had begun as boys or clerks. The total absence of the college graduate in every department of affairs should be deeply weighed. I have inquired and searched everywhere in all quarters, but find scarcely a trace of him. Nor is this surprising. The prize-takers have too many years the start of the graduate; they have entered for the race invariably in their teens—in the most valuable of all the years for learning anything—from fourteen to twenty; while the college student has been learning a little about the barbarous and petty squabbles of a far-distant past, or trying to master languages which are dead—such knowledge as seems adapted for life upon another planet than this, as far as business affairs are concerned—the future captain of industry is hotly engaged in the school of experience, obtaining the very knowledge required for his future triumphs. I do not speak of the effect of college education upon young men training for the learned professions, but the almost total absence of the graduate from high position in the business world seems to justify the conclusion that college education as it exists is fatal to success in that domain. The graduate has not the slightest chance, entering at twenty, against the boy who swept the office, or who begins as shipping clerk at fourteen.

HOPE FOR EDUCATION YET.

There is, however—thanks to technical training—some hope, it would seem, for education yet:—

The trained mechanic of the past, who has, as we have seen, hitherto carried off most of the honours in our industrial works, is now to meet a rival in the scientifically educated youth, who will push him hard—very hard—indeed. Three of the largest steel manufacturing concerns in the world are already under the management of three young educated men—students of these schools who left theory at school for practice in the works while yet in their teens. Walker, Illinois Steel Company, Chicago; Schwab, Edgar Thomson Works; Potter, Homestead Steel Works, Pittsburg, are types of the new product—not one of them yet thirty. Most of the chiefs of departments under them are of the same class. Such young educated men have one important advantage over the apprenticed mechanic—they are open-minded and without prejudice. The scientific attitude of mind, that of the searcher after truth, renders them receptive of new ideas. Let no one, therefore, underrate the advantage of education; only it must be education adapted to the end in view and must give instruction bearing upon a man's career.

POVERTY—AND PROGRESS.

But the best of all educations is, according to Mr. Carnegie, the pinch of poverty. Henry George says that poverty is the price of progress. Andrew Carnegie says that progress is the reward of poverty:—

In the industrial department the trained mechanic is the founder and manager of famous concerns. In the mercantile, commercial, and financial it is the poor office-boy who has proved to be the merchant prince in disguise, who surely comes into his heritage. They are the winning classes. It is the poor clerk and the working mechanic who rule in every branch of affairs, without capital, without family influence, and without college education. It is they who have risen to the top and taken command. Neither capital, nor influence, nor college learning, nor all combined have proved able to contend successfully against the energy and indomitable will which spring from all-conquering poverty.

THE DOOR OPEN TO ABILITY.

It is quite a mistake to suppose, continues Mr. Carnegie, that the door is any less open now than it used to be to talent:—

It is, no doubt, infinitely more difficult to start a new business of any kind to-day than it was. But it is only a difference in form, not in substance. It is infinitely easier for a young practical man of ability to obtain an interest in existing firms than it has ever been. The doors have not closed upon ability; on the contrary, they swing easier upon their hinges. Capital is not requisite. Family influence, as before, passes for nothing. Real ability, the capacity for doing things, never was so eagerly searched for as now, and never commanded such rewards.

PARTNERSHIPS VS. CORPORATIONS.

For one thing, Mr. Carnegie believes that the future tendency in the industrial world will inevitably be in the direction of partnerships as against corporations:—

In the industrial world the days of corporations seem likely to come to an end. It has been necessary for me to watch closely most of my life the operations of great establishments owned by hundreds of absent capitalists, and conducted by salaried officers. Contrasted with these I believe that the partnership conducted by men vitally interested and owning the works will make satisfactory dividends when the corporation is embarrassed and scarcely knows upon which side the balance is to be at the end of a year's operations. The great drygoods houses that interest their most capable men in the profits of each department succeed when those fail that endeavour to work with salaried men only. Even in the management of our great hotels it is found wise to take into partnership the principal men. In every branch of business this law is at work, and concerns are prosperous, generally speaking, just in proportion as they succeed in interesting in the profits a larger and larger proportion of their ablest workers. Instances constantly occur where the corporation, unwilling to interest a promising practical man, loses his services, and sees an interest given him by some able individual manufacturer or commercial firm who are constantly on the look-out for that indispensable article—ability.

SAVE IN ORDER TO PROFIT-SHARE.

That, however, is only one way of "getting on." If you have ability you may be taken into partnership; but so you may also if you have savings:—

It should be the effort of every corporation to induce its principal workers to invest their savings in its shares. Only in this way can corporations hope to cope successfully with individual manufacturers who have already discovered one of the valueable secrets of unusual success—viz., to share their profits with those who are most instrumental in producing them. The day of the absent capitalist stockholder, who takes no interest in the operation of the works beyond the receipt of his dividend, is certainly passing away. The enormous concern of the future is to divide its profits, not among hundreds of idle capitalists who contribute nothing to its success, but among hundreds of its ablest employes, upon whose abilities and exertions success greatly depends. The capitalist absent stockholder is to be replaced by the able and present worker.

THE VIRTUE OF SELF-ADVERTISEMENT.

Proceeding to discuss the qualities necessary for such success as he has been describing, Mr. Carnegie dwells first on a virtue in which the present age is certainly not deficient, the virtue of self-advertisement:—

The condition precedent for promotion is that the man must first attract notice. He must do something unusual, and especially must this be beyond the strict boundary of his own duties. He must suggest, or save or perform some service for his employer which he could not be censured for not having done. Self-interest compels the immediate superior to give the highest place under him to the man who can best fill it, for the officer is credited with the work of his department as a whole. The man who has made an improvement should always have an eye upon obtaining an interest in the business rather than an increase of salary. Even if the business up to this time has not been very prosperous, if he has the proper stuff in him, he believes that he could make it so, and so he could.

THE THREE UNPARDONABLE SINS.

From virtue, Mr. Carnegie passes to vice. There are three unpardonable sins in his gospel—drinking speculation, and lending:—

There are three great rocks ahead of the practical young man who has his foot upon the ladder, and is beginning to rise. There is no use in wasting time upon any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents. The rule should be: never enter a bar-room, and never drink liquor except at meals. The second rock ahead is speculation. The business of a speculator and that of a manufacturer or man of affairs are not only distinct but incompatible. I have never known a speculative manufacturer or business man who scored a permanent success. The third rock is akin to speculation—indorsing. Business men require irregular supplies of money, at some periods little, at others enormous sums. Others being in the same condition, there is strong temptation to indorse mutually. This rock should be avoided. There are emergencies, no doubt, in which men should help their friends, but there is a rule that will keep one safe: no man should place his name upon the obligation of another if he has not sufficient to pay it without detriment to his own business. It is a safe rule to give the cash direct that you have to spare for others, and never your indorsement or guarantee.

"PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET."

Mr. Carnegie next urges upon the aspirant to fortune the necessity for concentration:—

One great cause of failure of young men in business is lack of concentration. They are prone to seek outside investment. The cause of many a surprising failure lies in so doing. Every dollar of capital and credit, every business thought, should be concentrated upon the one business upon which a man has embarked. He should never scatter his shot. It is a poor business which will not yield better returns for inceased capital than any outside investment. No man or set of men or corporation can manage a business man's capital as well as he can manage it himself. The rule "Do not put all your eggs in one basket" does not apply to a man's life-work. Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket, is the true doctrine—the most valuable rule of all.

FROM CARNEGIE TO SHAKSPEARE.

Finally, Mr. Carnegie buttresses this chapter of his gospel with the authority of Shakspeare:—

While business of all kinds has gone, and is still going rapidly into a few vast concerns, it is nevertheless demonstrated every day that genuine ability, interested in the profits, is not only valuable but indispensable to their successful operation. Through corporations whose shares are sold daily upon the market; through partnerships that find it necessary to interest their ablest workers; through merchants who can manage their vast enterprises successfully only by interesting exceptional ability; in every quarter of the business world, avenues greater in number, wider in extent, easier of access than ever before existed, stand open to the sober, frugal, energetic and able mechanic, to the scientifically educated youth, to the office-boy, and to the clerk—avenues through which they can reap greater successes than were ever before within the reach of these classes in the history of the world. When, therefore, the young man, in any position or in any business, explains and complains that he has not opportunity to prove his ability and to rise to partnership, the old answer suffices:—

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES NASMYTH.

MUCH regret will be felt, but no surprise, writes the *Times*, at the death of Mr. James Nasmyth, the famous engineer, whose invention of the steam hammer will have made his name familiar wherever the English language is spoken. For some six months he had been in failing health, but this arose merely from his great age, and he was accustomed to say up till a few months ago that he had never known what it was to be ill. About a month ago he left his place at Penshurst, near Tunbridge, and came to town, where he stayed at Bailey's Hotel, Gloucester-road, Queen's-gate, and there he died yesterday morning a little after 11 o'clock.

James Nasmyth was born in Edinburgh on August 19, 1808, and he was consequently in his 82nd year at the time of his death. He was the youngest child of a family of eleven, the children of Alexander Nasmyth, who in his time was a well-known landscape painter. The eldest of the eleven was Patrick, who followed his father's profession and achieved some success in it. James Nasmyth gave very early evidence of a decided taste for mechanical pursuits. He was educated at a school in Edinburgh, where this taste was increased by intimacy with the son of an ironfounder, whose works young Nasmyth was never tired of visiting. At home he had the advantage of listening to the conversation of many men of no mean rank in science or art, who were among his father's friends. From a very early time he had learnt by constant practice the art which has been found most valuable to great engineers—the power of handling tools of all kinds himself. All the various processes of practical mechanics were familiar to him, and when he reached a sufficient age to attend classes at Edinburgh University he was able to pay his own fees from the sale of models of steam engines and other mechanical contrivances which he had constructed under his father's roof. The classes he attended at the University were those in chemistry, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He became so well known for his skill in model-making that we soon find him earning money for engines for actual use in shops and for illustrative models for mechanics' institutes. In the year 1820, when Nasmyth had just completed his 21st year, he came to London and offered his services to Mr. Maudslay, the founder of the celebrated firm of engineers, which still flourishes, though now as a limited company, after 60 years from the date of Nasmyth's first entrance. Mr. Maudslay after testing his efficiency, appointed him as his own assistant in the private workshop. The small salary paid him—it is said to have begun at 10s. a week—was sufficient to keep young Nasmyth without any calls on his father's purse. He remained with the firm for two years, and in 1831, on Mr. Maudslay's death, he returned for a short time to Edinburgh, where he spent his time and skill in constructing a set of engineering tools. With these tools and a very small capital he established himself in business in Manchester. Here he soon found the work that poured in upon him too much for his small premises, and he secured a large plot of ground at Patricroft, near Manchester. This site of 12 acres was soon covered by a vast series of workshops, which he called the Bridgewater Foundry. In the purchase of the site and the erection of the buildings he had considerable assistance from gentlemen who saw the ability of the young engineer. Here he invented and perfected a large number of mechanical tools, which are used in workshops all over the world. The most famous of them all is the steam hammer, which has done more than anything else to make his name known among those who know but little of engineering. Indeed, the steam hammer is used almost proverbially for a force, to the combined strength and delicacy of which no limits can be set. This was invented in 1839, only five years after Nasmyth had started business in Manchester, and since that time it has had an increasing influence in the mechanical arts, especially in the driving of piles used in the foundations of bridges and dock works. The first idea of the hammer occurred to its inventor when he was asked by the Great Western Railway Company to construct a wrought iron intermediate paddle shaft for a proposed ship called the Great Britain. Other firms had declined to undertake the construction of a shaft with a size and diameter never before attempted. The paddle shaft was never forged, as the screw was invented about this time. But meanwhile Nasmyth had invented a means of raising an enormous block of iron to a sufficient height and of regulating and directing its descent upon the anvil below. Among the other inventions perfected by Nasmyth at Bridgewater Foundry may be mentioned his safety founding ladle, the double-faced wedge sluice valve, a reversible rolling mill, a form of steam engine derived from that of his steam hammer and now almost universally adopted for screw steamships, and a spherical seated safety valve. In 1857, at the age of 48, Mr. Nasmyth retired from the business, which for some years had been carried on by the firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., and from that time he resided at Penshurst, where his principal pursuit was astronomy. He was the author of "Remarks on Tools and Machinery" in Baker's "Elements of Mechanism," 1858, and "The Moon considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite," which latter work was written in conjunction with James Carpenter. A very interesting autobiography by Mr. Nasmyth, edited by Dr. Smiles, was published in 1883.

A PAMPHLET has recently been published by a well-known notary in St. Petersburg, M. Borkewich, who endeavours to prove, and not without success, that the recent financial operations of the Minister of Finance really entail a heavy loss upon the Russian Treasury, as, although they somewhat diminish the yearly burden of interest, they, on the other hand, make it necessary for Russia to pay the somewhat reduced interest during a much longer series of years. A correspondent writes that the police has forbidden the sale of the pamphlet, which has attracted considerable attention in high quarters and among traders.

TWO CORSICAN BRIGANDS.

BY no means the least memorable incident in President Carnot's recent visit to Corsica, write's a contemporary, was the appearance on the scene of the two handsome daughters of one of the notorious bandits, the brothers Bellacoscia. Interceopting the President on his way from Ajaccio to Bastia, they fell on their knees and entreated him to grant a free pardon to their father and uncle, who for the last thirty-eight years have defied

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Not often is Royalty so conspicuous at public meetings as at the Emin Pasha Committee reception of Mr. Stanley in St. James's Hall. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, and, besides the Princess of Wales, there were her two sons and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince and Princess Christian. It is worth recording that Prince Victor, though present last night, had only returned that morning from his Eastern tour. The Prince of Wales, by the way, has, in certain gestures, somewhat of a resemblance to the oratorical manner of the Duke of Cambridge. He will grow the more like him in that respect the older he becomes. The best points about the Prince of Wales's speaking are the clearness and the agreeableness of the voice and the distinctness of the utterance.

The Archduchess Valerie's wedding will take place between the 28th July and the 6th August at Ischl, and all arrangements have been made down to the smallest details. Seventeen archdukes and a large number of archduchesses will be present at the ceremony, although the wedding party will not be large, on account of the smallness of the villa at which the marriage takes place. The electric light is being put up in all the rooms, which are being done up anew by Vienna workmen. As the Emperor does not wish to see many uniforms on this occasion at Ischl, the number of officers present will be but small.

In Vienna a considerable sensation has been created in the upper spheres of society by the Emperor's sharp words of censure addressed to some of the greatest nobles, on the subject of the inhospitable attitude of the aristocracy towards the foreign diplomatic corps. The old Viennese aristocracy constitute what one might almost describe as one great family. Nearly all its members are related to one another, and Christian names or sobriquets and the pronoun "du" are far more frequent than a more ceremonious form of address. The consequence is that Viennese society is exceedingly exclusive, more so, in fact, than anywhere else in the world; and unless a diplomat happens to possess many generations of blue-blooded ancestors, he is apt to find the Austrian aristocracy cold and inhospitable. The majority of the foreign diplomats are therefore either left to their own devices or to the attention of the "haute finance" and parvenu nobility of exceedingly modern lineage. Indeed, there are numbers of Ambassadors, Ministers, and Secretaries who spend years in Vienna without ever being afforded an opportunity of coming into contact with the ancient nobility otherwise than at the official Court balls and entertainments.

The following are the exact titles of the Emperor of Germany, and thus is he described in official documents:—"His Imperial and Royal Majesty Frederick Victor Albert, King of Prussia and German Emperor, Margrave of Brandenburg, Burgrave of Nuremberg, Count of Hohenzollern, Premier Duke and Sovereign of Silesia and of the County of Glatz, Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and of Posen, Duke of Saxony, of Wesphalia, of Engern, of Pomerania, of Luneberg, of Holtstein and Sleswig, of Magdeburg, of Bremen, of Gelderland, of Cleves, of Juliers, and of Berg; Duke of the Wends and of the Cassubes, Duke of Crossen, of Lauenberg and of Mecklenburg, Landgrave of Hesse and Thuringia, Margrave of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Prince of Orange, Lord of Rugen, of Eastern Frisia, of Paderborn and Pyrmont, of Halberstadt, Munster, Minden, Osnabruck and Hildesheim, of Verdun, Kammin, Fulda, Nassau and Moers, Princely Count of Henneberg, Count of the Marches, and of Ravensberg, Hohenstein, Teclenburg, Lingen, Mansfield, Sigmaringen and Veringen, and Lord of Frankfort." Do you think he knows them all off by rote?

It is a goodly string, longer even than that of the Austrian Emperor—and though some of the abovenamed principalities would be entirely destroyed if you picked up a handful of mud there and flung it at some one, they make tall reading. But, putting aside Imperial love of titles, there are lower beings who also possess it. American Senators and State Representatives stick like limpets to the title of "Honorable;" so do their "ladies;" who have married into any titled family in Europe, and English officials are mighty tenacious of all that is due to them. The present Master of the Rolls wrote himself down in the visitors' list in a foreign hotel, thus:—"Sir William Baliol Brett, Baron Esher, Pair Anglais, Premier Juge de la Cour de Cassation de Sa Majeste la Reine d'Angleterre." On the other hand, the late Duke of Rutland, who was there about the same time, inscribed himself simply by a signature that looked like an "R," a dash, and a "D."

The career of Eugene Field, Chicago poet and writer of prose sketches, sometimes grotesque, sometimes delicate and gentle, and who is to write the libretto of Sir Arthur Sullivan's grand opera, has been very much that of the ordinary Western newspaper man. His father was an eastern attorney of exceptional ability who made a reputation and some fortune in St. Louis. Eugene had a somewhat variegated experience in both eastern and western colleges, and after a trip to Europe, from which he returned with not much of his share of his father's estate remaining, became engaged briefly on a newspaper. It was only when he began the "Sharps and Flats" column on the *Chicago News*, seven or eight years ago, that his real qualities were made apparent and his reputation began to solidify. The column did much to make the journal popular, and Field's salary is now one of the largest paid to any writer.

Of late years he has developed a fad for old books, and his collection is a fine one. He is tall, has very little hair, and a strikingly intellectual face. He is one of the most cultivated of men, a remarakble storyteller, and has a sense of humor as ever present and irrepressible as Tom Hood's. Among the ornaments of his pretty Chicago home are a charming wife and five beautiful children. It is not quite known who is the head of the family, but the honor is supposed to lie between Mr. Field and the youngest child. Mr. Field, with his wife and children, are now in London.

Munkacsy, the great painter, is a man of keen wit. Some time ago a connoisseur whose passion for getting things cheap equal his love of art, called on the painter, and asked if he could let him have some of his works cheap. The painter was at first indignant, and then amused. "By all means," said Munkacsy. "I can tell you where you can get a great deal of work from my brush at a very low figure. If you go to a native village of Munkacz, in Hungary, you will find plenty of walls and outhouses there which I painted when I was Michael Lieb, painter and glazier." The connoisseur rejoined that he wanted to purchase Munkacsy's pictures, and the great artist turned on him in a perfect frenzy of rage, and drove him out of his studio. Munkacsy never forgets, or is afraid to mention, his lowly beginnings. Now one of the greatest of living artists, he recalls with pride that at one time he painted outhouses, sign-posts, and walls, gradually, by dint of sheer genius, rising to his present position in the world of Art.

The French Ambassador, M. Waddington, bears but the very faintest resemblance to the typical Frenchman as we conceive him. Rather is M. Waddington of a distinct English type, standing somewhat above the middle height, with a square brow, and a firm, strongly-built face adorned with a moustache and side-whiskers. M. Waddington is English also in his manner, which does not err, as a rule, upon the side of suavity or elaborate politeness. His ancestors were Scotch, and settled down in France so recently as 1816. His Excellency was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he acquired distinction both as a reading man and an athlete. His college enthusiasm for the athletics still survives, and he can handle an oar or a cricket bat to-day with a skill which few or none of his diplomatic colleagues can hope to emulate. The Ambassador is an excellent man of business, and gets through most of his day's work in the hours from six to ten a.m. He is trusted by all the French Parties without distinction, for it is felt that the interests of the Republic will be safe in his loyal hands. M. Waddington, although he once belonged to the Radical Left, is now a Moderate Republican.

"Miss Raffalovitch has been for many years one of Ireland's most effective, though at the same time most modest and unpretending, champions. In the columns of nearly every Liberal French journal her lucid and vigorous pen has described the hopes and justified the claims of the Irish nation. Indeed, her constant, zealous, tireless, and intelligent advocacy has been largely instrumental in procuring the extraordinary consensus of opinion in favor of Home Rule which exists in France. It was this keenness of common views that first produced those feelings of sympathy between Mr. O'Brien and his future wife which developed into warmer emotions. It is significant of the completeness with which Miss Raffalovitch identifies herself with her bridegroom, that she will adopt Mr. O'Brien's religion. It has been stated that Miss Raffalovitch is a lady of fortune, says the *Star*. This may or may not be true; the last man in the world to know anything about it would be Mr. O'Brien; those who are acquainted with his lofty disregard of all meaner things, well know that to him a bride would be dearer in proportion to her want of means." How strange! Very few of us in India value our wives one iota the less if they happen to have a little income of their own.

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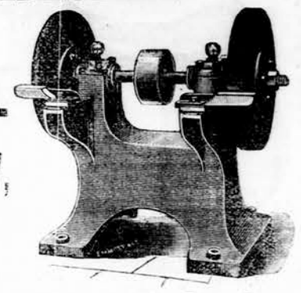

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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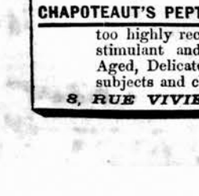

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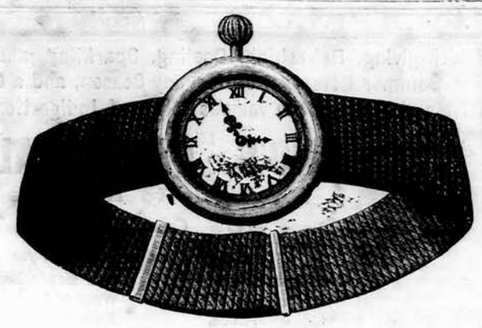

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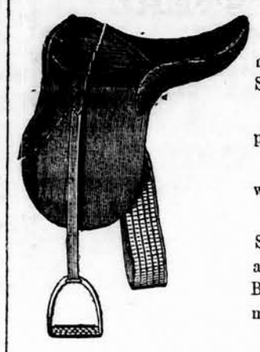

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